
CIVIL WAR

as game preserves from which to repopulate adjacent public shooting and fishing grounds.

The state parks are being developed through the agency of CCC Camps. Much progress has been made in fitting them for the enjoyment of the people. Trips can be arranged for beautiful drives, week ends, Sundays and holidays. One of these parks can be reached in a few hours from almost any section of the State.

In the various camps there is plenty of entertainment for the boys; they can hunt deer, squirrels, grouse and bear in season. They have individual counsel by the Educational advisers in the various camps and by the Company Commander, the doctor and others are available. They get to know the boy, his problems, home conditions, and try to help him get adjusted and get him interested in the camp educational program and recreational hobby and leisure time activity. When they leave camp, 90 per cent of the CCC boys have work. The boys are popular with the public. Many are now coming to believe that the CCC is largely educational training to make the boys better fitted physically, mentally and vocationally to get along in the world; to aid them in self culture, self-expression and better use of leisure time. It is a work for the conservation and training of youth as well as the conservation on national resources.

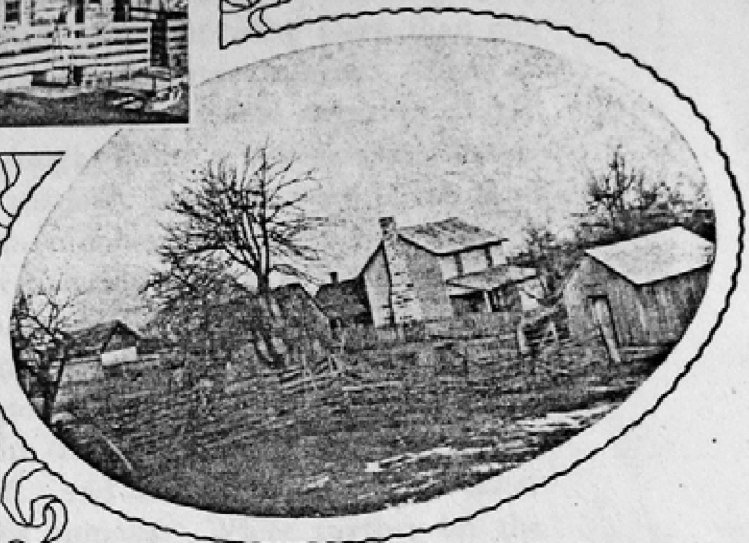
More and more the public is realizing what the CCC is doing in the camps. The camps are becoming popular and will probably be made permanent. A visit to any of these camps

will make anyone an enthusiast. Visitors enjoy going as they are so kindly welcomed by the officials and camp boys, and they plan another visit to bring some friends who have not been there. Citizenship is stressed in all the camps and many of the fine boys in the camps have gone to their homes better men and better citizens.

Watoga State Forest is a pleasant wooded country and even should the blight kill all the chestnut there are enough trees of other kinds on most of the area to make good cover for the game, many signs of which were noted by the State Foresters, who recently made an estimate of the chestnut timber.



TEMPORARY HOSPITAL,
NOW SPICE POSTOFFICE.
BAXTER DIED HERE,
NOV. 7, 1863.



HOUSE IN WHICH
MAJOR BAILEY DIED,
NOV. 7, 1863



TREE UNER WHICH
GEN. ROBT. E. LEE SLEPT,
NIGHT OF SEPT. 15, 1861,
NEAR DROOP MOUNTAIN.



AVERELL'S HOSPITAL-
BEARD'S RESIDENCE
AT HILLSBORO.

Scenes from Droop Mountain Battlefield



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camped for the night. On the morning of the 6th, General Averell threw out a strong skirmish line that cleared his front to the foot of the Mountain. About 9 A. M. the 10th W. Va. Inft., 28th Ohio Inft. and one company of the 14th Pa. Cav. and two pieces of Ewing's Battery were sent around on a back road 6½ miles where they formed, and struck the enemy in force. Here is where the principal and hardest part of the battle was fought, and in passing over one small plot of cleared land, not comprising more than one acre, thirteen were killed and forty-seven were wounded. Some of those wounded died later, so if in this battlefield covering nearly two thousand acres of land and fought on by seven thousand determined soldiers, what would the casualty list have been if the land had been cleared. According to numbers, it might have been a second Lookout Mountain, a Fredericksburg, or a battle of great slaughter. Providence was kind, whilst the Mountain State was baptized in blood. Averell then formed the 2nd, 3rd and 8th W. Va. Mounted Infantry, with a portion of the 14th Pa. Cavalry in line of battle, who succeeded in driving the Confederate forces, composed of the 22nd Va. Inft. and 19th Va. Cav. and other units up the mountain, near the summit. While further on the left of the Confederate line we find a portion of Colonel Averell's regiment, 20th Va., Colonel....................commanding, Kesler's Battalion, 23rd Va., Major Blessing; four companies Derrick's battalion, a portion of the 22nd Va. Inft. Some of these units have been twice named because, as the fighting became more severe on the Confederate left, they weakened their right by sending reinforcements to strengthen their left. I give it as my opinion, knowing the spirit of the men who fought that battle, that if the army had not been protected by a dense forest that fifty per cent of the men engaged would have been slaughtered.

The forces engaged in the Battle were composed of twelve Confederate units, regiments, battalions and independent companies.

While the Union forces were composed of nine units, regiments and battalions, there was but a slight difference in the numbers composing the two armies, the 10th West Virginia infantry and the 23rd Ohio that comprised the flanking party and did the principle fighting was officially reported as 1175 soldiers while the 22nd Virginia Infantry, Confederate, was reported officially at 550 soldiers strong and the 23rd Virginia Battalion 350 strong. Captain Marshall with 125 dismounted cavalry, Captain Derring's battalion 300, and Major Kesler's battalion and other units composed a very

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Juanita S. Dilley
Pocahontas Co.
Section 4b - 3

AVERILL'S RETREAT

The "fourth separate brigade" was created March 28, 1863 and the command was given over to Gen. Roberts who had his headquarters at Weston. It included all the eastern section of West Virginia in which section were numerous Confederate sympathizers. There being probably more Confederate than Union people. This was true of Pocahontas Co. and Pocahontas was in the very heart of the bush-whacking section. There were so many deadly rifle shots, and both sides engaged in this unlawful warfare. Regular soldiers sometimes practiced it. In fact the State Guards or Scouts practiced this type of warfare almost altogether. This state of things Roberts intended to put down by driving the Confederates out. His policy was to make every sympathizer with the Confederates leave home. In this he had trouble. It was about this time that our families took to refugeeing. Here is an example of his mistaken policy. He might harry the old folks out of their homes because they had a son in the Confederate army, to find out later that these same parents had four other sons in the Union army. He was soon in disgrace at Washington and was referred to as the general who made "war on women and children."

On May 18, 1863 General William Woods Averill was ordered to find Roberts and to take over his command. Averill instead of proceeding against Staunton, as expected, came to Huntersville in Pocahontas Co. where he dispersed small detachments of Confederates, capturing some arms and stores.

He then marched into Greenbrier County and the battle of Rocky Gap was fought. On Averills next appearance in Pocahontas County the battle of Droop Mountain was fought. After this battle Averill went as far south as Lewisburg then into Hampshire County. There he was notified he must make a raid on Salem

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Virginia and destroy the railroad at this place. This was sending him with a small force (about 2,500 men) into Confederate territory held with undisputed possession.

He left Hampshire county on December 8, 1863. The first two days were spent in reaching Petersburg during which time the shoeing of horses went on as there had not been time to get the army ready for the march. The plan that was so quickly made sent Col. Moore with considerable force down through Pocahontas and on towards Kanawha to make a demonstration, and another force was sent into the valley towards Staunton. These detachments succeeded in diverting the Confederate forces from the main object of the campaign, which was the raid on the military depot and railroad at Salem.

Mr. Price goes into detail about where Averill was each day, but at any rate he marched by way of Petersburg, Franklin, Monteray, Mt. Grove, Sweet Sulphur Springs to Salem. He reached Salem on the morning of Dec. 16, 1863. They had completed their work by four o'clock in the afternoon.

He was hemmed in by forces under Fitzhugh, Lee, Jackson, Early and Echols and a terrible rain was flooding every stream. His next move was to get out of this death trap. Thus he began his famous retreat. He marched seven miles before dark and made camp. On the 17th it rained all day and all night, then turned cold. For the next four days he marched out of Virginia with the Confederates close on his heels. He had a few engagements with them. The country in Monroe and Greenbrier Counties was strongly held against him. He knew of an army at Mountain Grove. The road up Anthony's Creek to Huntersville was not open. Then it was that Averill made the most famous detour that was ever heard of. In his official report, all he said about it was that he "reached Hillsboro in Pocahontas by an "obscure road" by the evening of December 21, 1863." It had turned cold, and the streams were still high. He must have followed a

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trail of some sort for he brought his artillery through. This country between Callahans and the mouth of Spice Run is still in a state of wilderness and it would be interesting to know just how he got through with 2,500 men. It can be accounted for only on the theory that these soldiers were in the best condition physically and that they had the fierce determination to win through. The chances of a single man living to swim the Greenbrier at such a stage on such a day are rather slim, but maybe a whole army plunging into it together could overcome the rush of the icy current and bring them out on the other side. It would have been all but impossible for any other than toughened American soldiers. They say that when the army appeared in the Little Levels that they did not come by any road particularly, but swarmed up the side of the river ridge and broke over into the cleared level fields with a front several miles wide. The soldiers were all but starving. They had been marching through Confederate territory and after leaving Covington they had come through the wilderness. The Levels was the first country they had seen for days that afforded food and shelter.

It was the one raid into the Levels that took the citizens wholly by surprise. No well regulated army was supposed to be traveling through these mountains But there was not much to eat there, for 1863 was the year when the county had been full of marching soldiers on both sides, culminating in the battle of Droop Mountain in November. So most of the winter provisions were well hid out. But what was found was eaten, though there seems to have been wonderful discipline in regard to taking food by force, as there was one case of an officer shooting a private who would not leave some bacon alone that a housewife insisted on keeping. At one house they ate all they could find, then ate the contents of a swill barrel that was getting ripe for swine.

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Every man and boy they could find they arrested. These prisoners were taken to the Academy building and the building was crowded with them. Alvin Clark, Andrew Price's, father-in-law was among these prisoners and Mr. Price got much of his information from him as he was held captive for three days. The soldiers were desperate and weary, but there was great viligance and discipline maintained. The one question was "Is there any road to Edray so as to miss Marlin's Bottom?" And no man could tell him of any road. It was a matter of utmost importance. Hillsboro was in the Confederacy. Edray, fifteen miles north was in the Union. What Averill wanted was to reach Edray without chance of meeting a Confederate army at Marlin's Bottom where a road from the east comes in, but there was no detour, and next morning he was on his way. His reports say that "On my way to Edray my rear guard experienced some trifling attacks on Dec. 22nd "This referred to some very distant shots from the bush by some bush-whackers who hung on the flanks of the army.

Prisoners say they were very cautious and fearful as they approached Marlin's Bottom, but when the bridge at that place had been safely passed their spirits rose and they seemed to be freed from all fear of being captured.

Once at Edray, all discipline was relaxed and even the sentinels slept the sleep of exhaustion. It is said that a hundred men could have captured the whole army.

No particular attention was paid to the prisoners, and most of them quietly withdrew in the night time and the next morning the rest of them were told to go home. Alvin Clark says Averill told him that it appeared his family had more need of him than did the Union army and that he could go home. Averill spent the night at Edray in the brick house which stood where the house of William Sharp later stood. Most of the prisoners were impressed with the boyish appearance of Averill. By that time his name had become a household word in the mountains

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of W. Va., and he had the reputation of a most powerful and effective war lord. They expected him to be an older man.

On the 23rd he began the journey across Elk back to Beverly and safety. The roads were glazed with ice. The men had to dismount and pull the artillery by hand part of the way. But they got back with all their equipment.

For endurance, courage, strength and pluck this experience of an army of 2,500 is perhaps without parallel. Why much was not made of it is hard to figure out. For the work of these 2,500 who split the Confederacy wide open and overcome the resistance of the forces of men and nature seems that of supermen. Historians have practically ignored it. Al the publicity it got at the time was from the Richmond papers and that was ridicule heaped on the Confederate forces, when no less than seven Confederate armies allowed one little Union army to cut through their lines, destroy two hundred thousand bushels of grain and other stores, tear up a railroad, and then to escape without capture.

The government recognized his campaign as a brilliant achievement, though the escape was due to pure luck, the Confederates having taken the wrong road. However, their reward was a new suit and a new pair shoes, for each of the men, to replace those worn out on the march. (From History of Pocahontas - Price Pocahontas Times Apr. 26, 1923. Written by Andrew Price.)

This march was made from New Creek in Hampshire County to Beverly by way of Salem, a distance of around 400 miles in 17 days, and in the winter time.

(Union Soldiers)

There were Union soldier from this County who went out and joined other Companies and regiments who were mostly under the commands of Gener Milroy and General Sheridan. All the names that are available are as follows:

Akers Thomas,

Arbogast Brown,

Arbogast George,
Buzzard Armenius,
Curry John,

Cutlip William ,

Duffield William

Duncan William
Dilly Clark,

Kellison Clark,

Kellison Andrew,

Kee James,

McCarty Peter,

Moore, David,

Moore Joseph ,

Sharp Jerimiah

Sharp Milton,

Slaton John,

(Shears David)

(Rider James)

Wanless Andrew,

Wanless Nelson,

Wanless John F

A4 Sharp
Family History
5 files -
By Ward Sharp

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Chapter 4 - Section 4 B - 3

THE POCAHONTAS TIMES

Entered at the Postoffice at Marlinton, W. Va., as second class matter.

CALVIN W. PRICE, EDITOR

THURSDAY SEPTEMBER 5, 1940

The trip last week was over to Clarksburg to rehash a few feeble jests before that friendly society, the Kiwanis Club, and tell them builders where to head in. The invite came through the courtesy of Rupert Sinsel. He is a kinsman through the Warwick line. I am only hoping I did not say too much to disgrace the family reputation in those parts.

The Sinsels are a strong family connection in Borbour county. Their connection with the Warwick relationship is though the marriage of a daughter of Charles Cameron See, son of Adam and Mary Warwick See, the latter a daughter of Major Jacob Warwick of Pocahontas county. Charles Cameron See's wife was a daughter of Dr Squire Bosworth of Beverly.

I recall my father, the late Dr. William T. Price, telling intrestingly of a visit he paid to the Sensel family when he went out with the Tin Cup Campaign to Grafton in 1861 to defend the Commonwhalth from invasion from the north. The Sinsel children said they were glad to see cousin, but for the sake of peace and harmony not to talk war before Grandpa Sinsel, and not to mention the mission which brought him to those parts. He could get by all right, as no uniforms had been issued to the Virginia soldiers for this first campaign.

Morning came after a pleasant social evening and a night of restful repose. Like in all regulated households, then as now, the day was fairly begun with family prayer. The old patriarch had the young minister read the Scripture portion, but he reserved to himself the matter of leading the prayer. The gist of the most fervent petitions was that the Union of States be preserved; by gentle persuasion if possible, but by unleashed force if necessary.

I have the impression pa did not especially appreciate being prayed against, but what could he do about it?

For about eight years—from 1784 to 1792—from Saulsbury Run to Swago Creek, from Boyer to Buckeye, grandjury return indictments for murder against many of our prominent people. They had been Confederate soldiers, and were hailed before a civil court to answer for acts of war

It kind of leaked out that the indictment would be quashed by the judge for cash consideration. I never heard tell of any of the true bills being taken care of in this easy, quiet, crooked way. My recollection is the court records will show the indictment aga'nst Captain Jacob W Marshall, of the 19th Virginia Cavalry, was not thrown out of court until sometime in the eighties when Judge Homer Holt was on the bench.

Anyway the people quietly organizen a lynching bee to deal summarily with the Judge Harrison on his return to Lewisburg from the Huntersville court. In some way the word leaked to the judge and he went home by way of Anthony Creek instead of the usual route, the Lewisburg and Marlins Bottom Turnpike I have heard the rspe was to be tied to the Marlinton bridge when they dropped the judge in the river.

Then the judge got in a mess at the Lewisburg court; got knocked through a window by the clerk of the court; went west and died within my own recollectiom in a poor house in Colorado.

All this is just leading up to say that the late Spencer Dayton appeared on the scene at a time when a lot of good people were in need of an advocate. The local attorneys were debarred by reason of the test oath. They could not swear they had not aided and abetted the late Southern Confederacy.

Incidentally one of them, Captain D. A. Stopher did stand and so swear. Having raised a whole company, called the Pocahontas Rescues, and marched them off in the Tin Cup Campaign to Philippi as their captain; having collected some five minnie balls in his body during the following four years of war, the doughty captain was promptly indicted for false swearing. Then he too apparently stood in need of an advocate as much as anybody else.

It was Spencer Dayton who came into the breach. He came here from Summersville, over the Nicholas Trail through the Black Forest. It is said he disliked to wear shoes, and that he walked the distance barefooted, carrying his shoes and only putting them on when he came in sight of the court house. Anyway, the ser-

the see -

Nelle Y. McLaughlin,
Marlinton, W. Va.

After the Civil War — Indictments and The Test-oath

a big part of Pocahontas was in the original confines of Harrison county. However, times were such, our people did not do much business so far as the records go in their county seat a week's walk away on the West Fork of the Monongahela. If ever I get a peaceful moment in Clarksburg I will look up the court records for those eight years.

The Harrison County Line it still a landmark here. Beginning at the Ohio River below Parkersburg it crossed Williams River at the Falls and Greenbrier River at the Buckley Rocks above the mouth of Swago and thence to the Top of Alleghany where the Greenbrier and Pocahontas line corners on the State boundary. This survey was made in 1785. This line dividing Botetourte and Alleghany, had been projected years before. It was recognized though never surveyed. The reason I say recognized is th Ewings, Kinnisons and Mc Neels went to Point Pleasant in 1774 with Botetourte companies, for they lived below Swago; the Poages, Johnsons, Moores, Warwicks, Camerons, who lived above Swago, went out with Augusta companies.

About all that can be said about our people being a part of Harrison county is that while it was so said on the book for eight years they were a part of it, in reality they did not know nor do much about it.

In counties west of us, the bearing of the old Harrison county line was taken by the old surveyors as the base line in running out the land grants.

The Sinsel family is connected with the Dayton family. The wife of Judge A. G. Dayton was a Miss Sinsel; their son is the Honorable Arthur Dayton of Charleston, leading lawyer, outstanding Shakesperian scholar of his generation, and a recognized art critic in the field of picture painting. What I am leading up to say is the late Judge Dayton was the son of the late Spencer Dayton. He came from Connecticut along about some time in the early fifties or late forties to practice law. This he did extensively in a whole block of counties which are now in central West Virginia. Incidentally when his grandson, Arthur, moved from Philippi to Charleston some years since, the name of Dayton was removed from the list of attorneys at the bar of Barbour county, where it held honorable position for eighty years—grandfather, son and grandson.

Spencer Dayton is a tradition in Pocahontas county, and I have let the old people die off without finding out about his practice and service here in reconstruction times. Of course his family has written something about him and his ancestors tracing the line over to Old England and even running it down to Runny Meade, whatever and wherever that was. I reckon I ought not admit I am so provincial and narrow as to have small interest beyond my own Valley and State. But then doggone a man can easily take in too much territory and spread himself too thin. A man's responsibility must need have boundary somewhere.

vice of a strong lawyer was then available to an opposed people. I don't know of any of the trumped up murder cases coming to trial; certainly there were no convictions; eventually through the years the indictments were thrown out of court.

As for the indictment against Captain Stepher in some way appeal was taken to the Federal Court at Clarksburg, where the case was baffled along until the state restored the right of franchise to the Confederate soldier, and then dropped.

This, sketchily, is the tradition of Spencer Dayton, the lawyer from the North, in Pocahontas county at a time when a lot of good people sure needed the help he so ably and so cheerfully rendered them.

You know, I never pose as a person with a message. In fact, when it comes to men with messages and women with missions, I devoutly ask a merciful heaven to deliver us, along with sudden death, bone erysipelas and poison ivy. However, I did tell those West Forkers down in Clarksburg that since their hick town was now something more than a wide place on the old Northwest Pike it was about time they were realizing the need of culture, and for heaven's sake to do the right thing by Salem College. This fine old school is eking out a somewhat precarious existence. Once it was down the pike aways, it is now just exactly far enough out in a suburban area. It is living up to and beyond its honorable traditions by doing a bigger and better work than ever before. Woefully is it handicapped by cut throat competiton from State supported schools—which cannot be helped—and through lack of means to really meet the demands for higher education by Clarksburg boys and girls, so many of whom cannot go elsewhere—which can be helped.

It happens to be in name a Baptist College—tank or deep water I cannot say—but I do say the West Forker who would refuse moral and financial support to such a local institution because it bears not the name of his particular persuasion, the lid of the pit is popping for his lean old narrow soul.

I tried to tell them what the city of Richmond had done for the University of Richmond, a so called denominational college; what Huntington had done for Marshall College; what Charleston is liable to wake up and do for Morris Harvey; how Morgantown has been dead asleep at the switch as regards any apparent local interest, which would cost anything in the way of money and effort, for the advancement of West Virginia University.—

Oh, I tried to throw the gad to those boys of the friendly society, who talk so big of service. For after all is said and done, the ordinary institution of higher learning—whether denomination, State or endowment proposition—is first and foremost a local industry. Regardless of everything, such institutions flourish or languish in relation to the light of community culture, whether bright or flickery.

lle Y. McLaughlin,

In the years immediately following the war between the states, the reconstruction judge was a carpetbagger from Vermont or New Hampshire by the name of Nat Harrison, He had come into prominence somewhat as attorney for defense in the last trial for piracy on the high seas. This was in a Federal Court in New York. The brilliant young lawyer won decision to clear his clients of the charge.

About fifteen years after the celebrated trial, Attorney Nat Harrison turns up at Lewisburg as the Circuit Judge for the Greenbrier Valley counties. To say the least, he was an unlovely character. One item in many counts our people hold against Judge Harrison was his having the

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The space is all used up and not a word about that local Clarksburg institution, Wade Pepper, writer extraordinary for the Clarksburg Exponent; Carlisle Wade, a Marlinton boy making good with the West Penn; who was so nice to me; how I missed seeing Forrest McNeill by a day, like has happened every time so often the past forty years; how Paul McNeill, another Pocahontas product, treated me so kindly.

I did the best I knew how to please. I started out in a lady-like glow: soon I perspired in a gentlemanly way, and wound up sweating like a horse. I am not going back unless they ask me.

a.N. 11, 45

Nelle Y. McLaughlin,
Marlinton, W. Va.

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Chapter 4

POCAHONTAS COUNTY

-1-

(Confederate Soldiers from Pocahontas County.)

ARBOGAST, J. C. Major	Co. G. 31st.	Va.	Regiment.
ARBOGAST, Geo. W. -------	Co. G. "	"	"
ARBOGAST, Paul ----------	Co. F. 19th.	"	"
ARBOGAST, Dome ----------	Co. I. 25th.	"	"
AMISS, A. D. ------------	Co. F. 19th.	"	"
ALDERMAN, Andy C. -------	Co. I. 25th.	"	"
ALBAUGH, Geo. B. --------	Co. G. 31st.	"	"
ALBAUGH, John -----------			
ALBAUGH, James ----------			
ARMENTROUT, Chas. -------	Co. F. 19th.	"	"
AULDRIDGE, John ---------	Co. D. 14th.	"	"
AULDRIDGE, T. M. --------	19th.	"	"
AULDRIDGE, Wm. H. -------	Co. D. 14th.	"	"
BARNETT, Stephen --------	Co. F. 19th.	"	"
BARNETT, James ----------	Co. A. 62nd.	"	"
BARNETT, Thomas ---------	Co. A. 62nd.	"	"
BEARD, Chas. W. ---------	Co. F. 19th.	"	"
BEARD, E. L. (SERGT.)	Co. F. 11th.	"	"
BEARD, J. H. M. ---------	Co. F. 11th.	"	"
BEARS, Jno. G. ---------	Co. F. 11th.	"	"
BEARD, W. W. ------------	Co. F. 11th.	"	"
BEARD, Jno. J. (Lieut.)	Co. F. 19th.	"	"
BEARD, Joel M. ----------	Co. G. 31st.	"	"
BEARD, Samuel ----------			
BEVERAGE, Levi ----------	Co. A. 62nd.	Va.	Regiment.
BEVERAGE, Jos. ----------	Co. A. "	"	"
BEVERAGE, Jacob ---------	Co. A. "	"	"

Nelle Y. McLaughlin,
Marlinton, W. Va.

Chapter 4

POCAHONTAS COUNTY

(Confederate Soldiers from Pocahontas County.)

ARBOGAST, J. C. Major	Co. G.	31st.	Va.	Regiment.	
ARBOGAST, Geo. W. -------	Co. G.	"	"	"	
ARBOGAST, Paul ----------	Co. F.	19th.	"	"	
ARBOGAST, Dome ----------	Co. I.	25th.	"	"	
AMISS, A. D. ------------	Co. F.	19th.	"	"	
ALDERMAN, Andy C. -------	Co. I.	25th.	"	"	
ALBAUGH, Geo. B. --------	Co. G.	31st.	"	"	
ALBAUGH, John -----------					
ALBAUGH, James ----------					
ARMENTROUT, Chas. -------	Co. F.	19th.	"	"	
AULDRIDGE, John ---------	Co. D.	14th.	"	"	
AULDRIDGE, T. M. --------		19th.	"	"	
AULDRIDGE, Wm. H. -------	Co. D.	14th.	"	"	
BARNETT, Stephen --------	Co. F.	19th.	"	"	
BARNETT, James ----------	Co. A.	62nd.	"	"	
BARNETT, Thomas ---------	Co. A.	62nd.	"	"	
BEARD, Chas. W. ---------	Co. F.	19th.	"	"	
BEARD, E. L. (SERGT.)	Co. F.	11th.	"	"	
BEARD, J. H. M. ---------	Co. F.	11th.	"	"	
BEARS, Jno. G. ---------	Co. F.	11th.	"	"	
BEARD, W. W. ------------	Co. F.	11th.	"	"	
BEARD, Jno. J. (Lieut.)	Co. F.	19th.	"	"	
BEARD, Joel M. ----------	Co. G.	31st.	"	"	
BEARD, Samuel -----------					
BEVERAGE, Levi ----------	Co. A.	62nd.	Va.	Regiment.	
BEVERAGE, Jos. ----------	Co. A.	"	"	"	
BEVERAGE, Jacob ---------	Co. A.	"	"	"	

COULTER, William ---------	Co. D. 14th.	Va.	Regiment.
COULTER, George ----------	Co. F. 19th.	"	"
COLE, William ------------	Co. I. 25th.	"	"
CARPENTER, Crawford H. ---	Co. G. 31st.	"	"
CARPENTER, Jno. M. -------	Co. G. 31st.	"	"
CASSELL, George ----------	Co. G. 31st.	"	"
COLLINS, Charles ---------	Co. G. 31st.	"	"
COLLINS, Wm. H. ----------	Co. G. 31st.	"	"
COLLINS, Jas. ------------	Co. G. 31st.	"	"
CAMPBELL, J. Milton ------	Co. G. 31st.	"	"
COURTNEY, Andrew J. ------	Co. G. 31st.	"	"
CORBETT, Mustoe H. -------	Co. I. 26th.	"	"
CLEEK, Peter L. ----------	Co. I. 25th.	"	"
COURTNEY, Thos. ----------	Co. 18th.	"	"
CURRY, Jas. --------------	19th.	"	"
DORMAN, Hiram ------------	Co. F. 19th.	"	"
ERVINE, Wm. E. -----------	Co. G. 31st.	"	"
ERVINE, Wm. H. -----------	Co. F. 19th.	"	"
EDMISTON, Abraham --------	Co. F. 19th.	"	"
EDMISTON, Richard M. -----	Co. F. 19th.	"	"
EDMISTON, Andrew ---------	Co. F. 11th.	"	"
EDMISTON, Mathew ---------	Co. F. 11th.	"	"
FRIEL, John --------------	Co. G. 31st.	"	"
FRIEL, Montgomery A. -----	Co. I. 25th.	"	"
FRIEL, Tom----------------	Co. A. 62nd.	"	"
FRIEL, Wm. ---------------	Co. A. 62nd	"	"

COULTER, William --------- Co. D. 14th. Va. Regiment.

COULTER, George ---------- Co. F. 19th. " "

COLE, William ------------ Co. I. 25th. " "

CARPENTER, Crawford H. --- Co. G. 31st. " "

CARPENTER, Jno. M. ------- Co. G. 31st. " "

CASSELL, George ---------- Co. G. 31st. " "

COLLINS, Charles --------- Co. G. 31st. " "

COLLINS, Wm. H. ---------- Co. G. 31st. " "

COLLINS, Jas. ------------ Co. G. 31st. " "

CAMPBELL, J. Milton ------ Co. G. 31st. " "

COURTNEY, Andrew J. ------ Co. G. 31st. " "

CORBETT, Mustoe H. ------- Co. I. 26th. " "

CLEEK, Peter L. ---------- Co. I. 25th. " "

COURTNEY, Thos. ---------- Co. 18th. " "

CURRY, Jas. -------------- 19th. " "

DORMAN, Hiram ------------ Co. F. 19th. " "

ERVINE, Wm. E. ----------- Co. G. 31st. " "

ERVINE, Wm. H. ----------- Co. F. 19th. " "

EDMISTON, Abraham -------- Co. F. 19th. " "

EDMISTON, Richard M. ----- Co. F. 19th. " "

EDMISTON, Andrew --------- Co. F. 11th. " "

EDMISTON, Mathew --------- Co. F. 11th. " "

FRIEL, John -------------- Co. G. 31st. " "

FRIEL, Montgomery A. ----- Co. I. 25th. " "

FRIEL, Tom---------------- Co. A. 62nd. " "

FRIEL, Wm. --------------- Co. A. 62nd " "

POCAHONTAS COUNTY.

BEVERAGE, Geo. W. --------	Co. G.	31st.	Va.	Regiment.
BEVERAGE, Wm. M. ----------	Co. G.	"	"	"
BURNER, Allen C. ----------	Co. G.	"	"	"
BURNER, Chas. C. ---------	Co. G.	19th	"	"
BURNER, Lafayette --------				
BURNER, Lee --------------				
BLAIR, Claiborne ---------	Co. D.	14th.	"	"
BLAIR, John --------------	Co. D.	14th.	"	"
BENNETT, Granville -------	Co. F.	19th.	"	"
BENNETT, Levi ------------	Co. F.	19th.	"	"
BROWN, Robt. B. ----------	Co. F.	19th.	"	"
BURR, George -------------	Co. I.	25th.	"	"
BURR, Fred ---------------	Co. I.	25th.	"	"
BURR, William ------------	Co. I.	25th.	"	"
BURNSIDE, James ----------	Co. F.	11th.	"	"
CACKLEY, Wm. H. ----------	Co. F.	19th.	"	"
CARPENTER, Hugh ----------	Co. F.	19th.	"	"
CASEBOLT, George ---------		19th.	"	"
CALLISON, Thos. F. -------	Co. F.	19th.	"	"
CALLISON, James ----------	Co. F.	19th.	"	"
COCHRAN, George B. -------	Co. F.	19th.	"	"
COCHRAN, Samuel ----------	Co. F.	19th.	"	"
COCHRAN, Thos. -----------	Co. F.	19th.	"	"
COCHRAN, George ----------		19th.	"	"
COCHRAN, F. S. -----------	Co. D.	14th.	"	"
COCHRAN, Clark -----------	Co. F.	11th.	"	"
COULTER, Allen -----------	Co. D.	14th.	"	"

BEVERAGE, Geo. W. --------	Co. G.	31st.	Va.	Regiment.
BEVERAGE, Wm. M. ----------	Co. G.	"	"	"
BURNER, Allen C. ----------	Co. G.	"	"	"
BURNER, Chas. C. ---------	Co. G.	19th	"	"
BURNER, Lafayette --------				
BURNER, Lee --------------				
BLAIR, Claiborne ---------	Co. D.	14th.	"	"
BLAIR, John --------------	Co. D.	14th.	"	"
BENNETT, Granville -------	Co. F.	19th.	"	"
BENNETT, Levi ------------	Co. F.	19th.	"	"
BROWN, Robt. B. ----------	Co. F.	19th.	"	"
BURR, George -------------	Co. I.	25th.	"	"
BURR, Fred ---------------	Co. I.	25th.	"	"
BURR, William ------------	Co. I.	25th.	"	"
BURNSIDE, James ----------	Co. F.	11th.	"	"
CACKLEY, Wm. H. ----------	Co. F.	19th.	"	"
CARPENTER, Hugh ----------	Co. F.	19th.	"	"
CASEBOLT, George ---------		19th.	"	"
CALLISON, Thos. F. -------	Co. F.	19th.	"	"
CALLISON, James ----------	Co. F.	19th.	"	"
COCHRAN, George B. -------	Co. F.	19th.	"	"
COCHRAN, Samuel ----------	Co. F.	19th.	"	"
COCHRAN, Thos. -----------	Co. F.	19th.	"	"
COCHRAN, George ----------		19th.	"	"
COCHRAN, F. S. -----------	Co. D.	14th.	"	"
COCHRAN, Clark -----------	Co. F.	11th.	"	"
COULTER, Allen -----------	Co. D.	14th.	"	"

FRIEL, James ---------------	Co. A.	62nd.	Va.	Regiment.
GAY, Jas. C. ---------------	Co. F.	19th.	"	"
GAY, Sam'l M. --------------		31st.	"	"
GAY, Levi ------------------		31st.	"	"
GAY, Hamilton --------------		31st.	"	"
GALFORD, Harrison ----------	Co. F.	19th.	"	"
GALFORD, Dallas ------------	Co. A.	62nd.	"	"
GALFORD, Brown N. ----------		19th.	"	"
GEIGER, John A. ------------	Co. A.	62nd.	"	"
GEIGER, Godfrey ------------	Co. A.	62nd.	"	"
GALFORD, James -------------	Co. F.	19th.	"	"
GILLESPIE, Beverly ----------	Co. G.	31st.	"	"
GILLESPIE, Valentine --------	Co. G.	31st.	"	"
GILLESPIE, Wm. S. ----------	Co. G.	31st.	"	"
GAMMON, William ------------	Co. I.	25th.	"	"
GAMMON, C. S. --------------	Co. I.	25th.	"	"
GRIMES, Peter --------------	Co. I.	25th.	"	"
GUM, John E. ---------------	Co. F.	19th.	"	"
GUM, Robert N. --------------	Co. G.	31st.	"	"
GUM, George M. -------------	Co. G.	31st.	"	"
GUM, Jas. Franklin ---------	Co. G.	31st.	"	"
GUM, Jas. H. ---------------	Co. G.	31st.	"	"
GUM, McBride ---------------	Co. G.	31st.	"	"
GAMMON, Cyrus P. -----------	Co. F.	19th.	"	"
HARTMAN, Peter [illegible].------------	Co. F.	19th.	"	"
HARTMAN, Wm. ----------------	Co. F.	19th.	"	"
HANNAH, Robert -------------	Co. F.	19th.	"	"
HANNAH, Jas. ---------------	Co. I.	25th.	"	"

FRIEL, James	Co. A.	62nd.	Va.	Regiment.
GAY, Jas. C.	Co. F.	19th.	"	"
GAY, Sam'l M.		31st.	"	"
GAY, Levi		31st.	"	"
GAY, Hamilton		31st.	"	"
GALFORD, Harrison	Co. F.	19th.	"	"
GALFORD, Dallas	Co. A.	62nd.	"	"
GALFORD, Brown N.		19th.	"	"
GEIGER, John A.	Co. A.	62nd.	"	"
GEIGER, Godfrey	Co. A.	62nd.	"	"
GALFORD, James	Co. F.	19th.	"	"
GILLESPIE, Beverly	Co. G.	31st.	"	"
GILLESPIE, Valentine	Co. G.	31st.	"	"
GILLESPIE, Wm. S.	Co. G.	31st.	"	"
GAMMON, William	Co. I.	25th.	"	"
GAMMON, C. S.	Co. I.	25th.	"	"
GRIMES, Peter	Co. I.	25th.	"	"
GUM, John E.	Co. F.	19th.	"	"
GUM, Robert N.	Co. G.	31st.	"	"
GUM, George M.	Co. G.	31st.	"	"
GUM, Jas. Franklin	Co. G.	31st.	"	"
GUM, Jas. H.	Co. G.	31st.	"	"
GUM, McBride	Co. G.	31st.	"	"
GAMMON, Cyrus P.	Co. F.	19th.	"	"
HARTMAN, Peter [illegible].	Co. F.	19th.	"	"
HARTMAN, Wm.	Co. F.	19th.	"	"
HANNAH, Robert	Co. F.	19th.	"	"
HANNAH, Jas.	Co. I.	25th.	"	"

HILL, George ------------ Co. D. 14th. Va. Regiment.

HILL, Wm. --------------- Co. D. 14th. " "

HILL, Isaac A. -----------

HIGGINS, William -------- 8th. " "

HIGGINS, James H. ------- Co. G. 31st. " "

HIGGINS, Sam'l H. ------- Co. G. 31st. " "

HEVENER, David ---------- Co.

HEVENER, Uriah -----------Co. F. 19th. " "

HEVENER, Samuel ----------Co. F. 19th. " "

HEVENER, Harvey ----------Co. G. 31st. " "

HAMILTON, James ----------Co. G. 31st. " "

HAMILTON, Chas. ----------Co. F. 19th. " "

HELMICK, Geo. A. ---------Co. I. 25th. " "

HOGSETT, Wm. R. ----------Co. I. 25th. " "

HEROLD, C. B. ------------Co. I. 25th. " "

HEROLD, B. F. ----------- Co. I. 25th. " "

HAMILTON, A. G. --------- Co. I. 25th. " "

HALTERMAN, Levi --------- Co. G. 31st. " "

HUGHES, Jas. W. --------- Co. G. 31st. " "

HUGHES, Wm. M. ---------- Co. G. 31st. " "

HUDSON, Dallas ---------- Co. G. 31st. " "

HUDSON, W. B. ------------Co. A. 62nd. " "

HIGGINS, Jno. C. -------- Co. G. 31st. " "

HULL, Wm. H. ------------ Co. G. 31st. " "

HULL, Robert W. --------- Co. G. 31st. " "

HULL, Jas. -------------- Co. F. 19th. " "

HARPER, P. H. ---------- Co. 19th. " "

HILL, George	Co. D.	14th.	Va.	Regiment.
HILL, Wm.	Co. D.	14th.	"	"
HILL, Isaac A.				
HIGGINS, William		8th.	"	"
HIGGINS, James H.	Co. G.	31st.	"	"
HIGGINS, Sam'l H.	Co. G.	31st.	"	"
HEVENER, David	Co.			
HEVENER, Uriah	Co. F.	19th.	"	"
HEVENER, Samuel	Co. F.	19th.	"	"
HEVENER, Harvey	Co. G.	31st.	"	"
HAMILTON, James	Co. G.	31st.	"	"
HAMILTON, Chas.	Co. F.	19th.	"	"
HELMICK, Geo. A.	Co. I.	25th.	"	"
HOGSETT, Wm. R.	Co. I.	25th.	"	"
HEROLD, C. B.	Co. I.	25th.	"	"
HEROLD, B. F.	Co. I.	25th.	"	"
HAMILTON, A. G.	Co. I.	25th.	"	"
HALTERMAN, Levi	Co. G.	31st.	"	"
HUGHES, Jas. W.	Co. G.	31st.	"	"
HUGHES, Wm. M.	Co. G.	31st.	"	"
HUDSON, Dallas	Co. G.	31st.	"	"
HUDSON, W. B.	Co. A.	62nd.	"	"
HIGGINS, Jno. C.	Co. G.	31st.	"	"
HULL, Wm. H.	Co. G.	31st.	"	"
HULL, Robert W.	Co. G.	31st.	"	"
HULL, Jas.	Co. F.	19th.	"	"
HARPER, P. H.	Co.	19th.	"	"

HARPER, F. W. --------------		18th.	Va.	Regiment.
IRVINE, J. W. --------------		18th.	"	"
JACKSON, Jno. S. -----------	Co. F.	19th.	"	"
JACKSON, George W.----------	Co. F.	19th.	"	"
JORDAN, Jas. J. ------------	Co. I.	25th.	"	"
KENNISON, David C. ---------	Co. F.	11th.	"	"
KENNISON, John L. ----------	Co. F.	11th.	"	"
KENNISON, Wm. E. -----------	Co. F.	11th.	"	"
KENNISON, N. C. B. ---------	Co. F.	19th.	"	"
KENNISON, Allen R. ---------	Co. F.	8th.	"	"
KEE, Geo. M. ---------------	Co. A.	36th.		
KERR, Jas. D. --------------	Co. F.	19th.	"	"
KERR, David ----------------	Co. F.	19th.	"	"
KERR, Jacob ----------------	Co. F.	19th.	"	"
KERR, Andrew ---------------	Co. F.	19th.	"	"
KERR, Wm. ------------------	Co. G.	31st.	"	"
KENNISON, David ------------	Co. D.	14th.	"	"
KENNISON, Hezekiah ---------	Co. D.	14th.	"	"
KELLISON, Wash --------------	Co. D.	14th.	"	"
KELLISON, Jas. A. -----------	Co. A.	19th.	"	"
KELLISON, Chas. -------------	Co. F.	19th.	"	"
KELLISON, Samuel C. ---------	Co. F.	19th.	"	"
KYLE, Sinclair -------------	Co. F.	19th.	"	"
LYONS, Enos ----------------	Co. I.	25th.	"	"
LOCKRIDGE, Jas. F. ---------	Co. F.	19th.	"	"
LIGON, Dr. Jno. ------------	Co. F.	19th.	"	"
LEWIS, Christy M. ----------	Co. F.	19th.	"	"

HARPER, F. W. -------------- 19th. Va. Regiment.

IRVINE, J. W. -------------- 18th. " "

JACKSON, Jno. S. ----------- Co. F. 19th. " "

JACKSON, George W.---------- Co. F. 19th. " "

JORDAN, Jas. J. ------------ Co. I. 25th. " "

KENNISON, David C. --------- Co. F. 11th. " "

KENNISON, John L. ---------- Co. F. 11th. " "

KENNISON, Wm. E. ----------- Co. F. 11th. " "

KENNISON, N. C. B. --------- Co. F. 19th. " "

KENNISON, Allen R. --------- Co. F. 8th. " "

KEE, Geo. M. --------------- Co. A. 36th.

KERR, Jas. D. -------------- Co. F. 19th. " "

KERR, David ---------------- Co. F. 19th. " "

KERR, Jacob ---------------- Co. F. 19th. " "

KERR, Andrew --------------- Co. F. 19th. " "

KERR, Wm. ------------------ Co. G. 31st. " "

KENNISON, David ------------ Co. D. 14th. " "

KENNISON, Hezekiah --------- Co. D. 14th. " "

KELLISON, Wash --------------Co. D. 14th. " "

KELLISON, Jas. A. -----------Co. A. 19th. " "

KELLISON, Chas. -------------Co. F. 19th. " "

KELLISON, Samuel C. ---------Co. F. 19th. " "

KYLE, Sinclair ------------- Co. F. 19th. " "

LYONS, Enos ---------------- Co. I. 25th. " "

LOCKRIDGE, Jas. F. --------- Co. F. 19th. " "

LIGON, Dr. Jno. ------------ Co. F. 19th. " "

LEWIS, Christy M. ---------- Co. F. 19th. " "

LOWRY, Robt. ----------------- Co. F. 19th. Va. Regiment.

LOGAN, Chas. A. -------------- Co. G. 31st. " "

LINDSAY, Sam'l C. ------------ Co. G. 31st. " "

LINDSAY, Robert D. ----------- Co. G. 31st. " "

McLAUGHLIN, Hugh P. -- ------- Co. I. 25th. " "

McLAUGHLIN, Hugh M. ---------- Co. G. 31st. " "

McLAUGHLIN, Robt. C. --------- Co. G. 31st. " "

McLAUGHLIN, Jas. N. ---------- Co. G. 31st. " "

McLSUGHLIN, Geo. ------------- Co. F. 19th. " "

McLAUGHLIN, Jas. ------------- Co. F. 19th. " "

McLAUGHLIN, Jacob -------------Co. G. 31st. " "

McCOY, Geo. W. --------------- Co. F. 19th. " "

McCOY, Noah D. --------------- Co. F. 19th. " "

McKEEVER, Abram ------------- Co. D. 14th. " "

McKEEVER, Reuben ------------- Co. D. 14th. " "

McNEEL, Wm. L. (CAPT.) ------- Co. F. 19th. " "

McNEEL, M. J. ---------------- Co. F. 19th. " "

McNEEL, Andrew G. -------------Co. F. 19th. " "

McNEEL, John A. -------------- Co. F. 19th. " "

McNEEL, Geo. S. -------------- Co. F. 19th. " "

McNEEL, Ellis ---------------- Co. D. 14th. " "

McNEEL, Jas. M. (CAPT.) ------ Co. D. 22nd. " "

McNEEL, Claiborne -----------

McCARTY, John ---------------- Co. F. 11th. " "

McLAUBHLIN, Thos. Hugh ------- Co.

McLAUGHLIN, Harper ----------- Co. 19th. " "

McLAUGHLIN, Geo. H. ---------- 14th. " "

POCAHONTAS COUNTY

LOWRY, Robt. -----------------	Co.	F.	19th.	Va.	Regiment.
LOGAN, Chas. A. --------------	Co.	G.	31st.	"	"
LINDSAY, Sam'l C. ------------	Co.	G.	31st.	"	"
LINDSAY, Robert D. -----------	Co.	G.	31st.	"	"
McLAUGHLIN, Hugh P. -- -------	Co.	I.	25th.	"	"
McLAUGHLIN, Hugh M. ----------	Co.	G.	31st.	"	"
McLAUGHLIN, Robt. C. ---------	Co.	G.	31st.	"	"
McLAUGHLIN, Jas. N. ----------	Co.	G.	31st.	"	"
McLSUGHLIN, Geo. -------------	Co.	F.	19th.	"	"
McLAUGHLIN, Jas. -------------	Co.	F.	19th.	"	"
McLAUGHLIN, Jacob -------------	Co.	G.	31st.	"	"
McCOY, Geo. W. ---------------	Co.	F.	19th.	"	"
McCOY, Noah D. ---------------	Co.	F.	19th.	"	"
McKEEVER, Abram --------------	Co.	D.	14th.	"	"
McKEEVER, Reuben -------------	Co.	D.	14th.	"	"
McNEEL, Wm. L. (CAPT.) -------	Co.	F.	19th.	"	"
McNEEL, M. J. ----------------	Co.	F.	19th.	"	"
McNEEL, Andrew G. -------------	Co.	F.	19th.	"	"
McNEEL, John A. --------------	Co.	F.	19th.	"	"
McNEEL, Geo. S. --------------	Co.	F.	19th.	"	"
McNEEL, Ellis ----------------	Co.	D.	14th.	"	"
McNEEL, Jas. M. (CAPT.) ------	Co.	D.	22nd.	"	"
McNEEL, Claiborne ------------					
McCARTY, John ----------------	Co.	F.	11th.	"	"
McLAUHHLIN, Thos. Hugh -------	Co.				
McLAUGHLIN, Harper -----------	Co.		19th.	"	"
McLAUGHLIN, Geo. H. ----------			14th.	"	"

MOORE, Chas. L. ----------- Co. G. 31st. Va. Regiment

MOORE, Mathias L. --------- Co. G. 31st. " "

MOORE, James C. K. -------- Co. G. 31st. " "

MOORE, Levi --------------- Co. I. 25th. " "

MOORE, Michael ------------ Co. I. 25th. " "

MOFFETT, Geo. H. ---------- Co. F. 11th. " "

MORRISON, Jas. ------------ Co. F. 19th. " "

MOORE, Brison ------------- 31st. " "

MOORE, Jacob S. ----------- 19th. " "

NOTTINGHAM, Wash ---------- Co. G. 31st. " "

NOTTINGHAM, Jno. W. ------- Co. G. 31st. " "

OVERHOLT, Reuben E. ------- Co. A. 36th. Batt.

OVERHOLT, Geo. W. --------- Co. A. 36th. Batt.

OVERHOLT, Wm. H. ---------- Co. F. 19th. Va. Regiment.

OVERHOLT, A. J. ----------- Co. A. 36th. Batt.

OVERHOLT, Peter ----------- Co. F. 19th. Va. Regiment

PRICE, Rev. W. T. (CHAP.) 31st. " "

PRICE, Andrew G. ---------- Co. G. 11th. " "

PRICE, J. Calvin ---------- Co. F. 19th. Va. "

PRICE, Sam'l D. -----------

POTTS, Newton ------------

POTTS, Gatewood -----------

PRICE, J. Woods (Lieut.)--- Co. F. 19th. " "

POAGE, Wm. H. (CORP.) ----- Co. F. 19th. " "
Killed at Darksville, Va.)

POAGE, Moffett ----------- 11th. " "

PAYNE, Wm. H. ------------ Co. F. 19th. " "

MOORE, Chas. L. -----------	Co. G.	31st.	Va.	Regiment
MOORE, Mathias L. ---------	Co. G.	31st.	"	"
MOORE, James C. K. --------	Co. G.	31st.	"	"
MOORE, Levi ---------------	Co. I.	25th.	"	"
MOORE, Michael ------------	Co. I.	25th.	"	"
MOFFETT, Geo. H. ----------	Co. F.	11th.	"	"
MORRISON, Jas. ------------	Co. F.	19th.	"	"
MOORE, Brison -------------		31st.	"	"
MOORE, Jacob S. ------------		19th.	"	"
NOTTINGHAM, Wash ----------	Co. G.	31st.	"	"
NOTTINGHAM, Jno. W. -------	Co. G.	31st.	"	"
OVERHOLT, Reuben E. -------	Co. A.	36th.	Batt.	
OVERHOLT, Geo. W. ---------	Co. A.	36th.	Batt.	
OVERHOLT, Wm. H. ----------	Co. F.	19th.	Va.	Regiment.
OVERHOLT, A. J. -----------	Co. A.	36th.	Batt.	
OVERHOLT, Peter -----------	Co. F.	19th.	Va.	Regiment
PRICE, Rev. W. T. (CHAP.)		31st.	"	"
PRICE, Andrew G. ----------	Co. G.	11th.	"	"
PRICE, J. Calvin ----------	Co. F.	19th.	Va.	"
PRICE, Sam'l D. -----------				
POTTS, Newton -------------				
POTTS, Gatewood -----------				
PRICE, J. Woods (Lieut.)---	Co. F.	19th.	"	"
POAGE, Wm. H. (CORP.) ----- Killed at Darksville, Va.)	Co. F.	19th.	"	"
POAGE, Moffett ------------		11th.	"	"
PAYNE, Wm. H. -------------	Co. F.	19th.	"	"

PILES, John ---------------- Co. I. 25th. Va. Regiment.

PILES, Wm. L. -------------- Co. I. 25th. " "

PHILLIPS, Geo. W. ---------- Co. G. 31st. " "

PHILLIPS, Randolph --------- Co. A. 62nd. " "

PHILLIPS, Cloud ------------ Co. A. 62nd. " "

PUFFENBARGER, Jas. --------- Co. F. 19th. " "

PUFFENBARGER, Jonas -------- Co. A. 62nd. " "

PULLIN, Adam C. ------------ Co. F. 19th. " "

PUGH, Wilson --------------- Co. F. 19th. " "

PUGH, Curtis --------------- Co. F. 19th. " "

RUCKMAN, Sidney ------------(Co. G. 31st. " ")
(Co. F. 19th. " ")

RUCKMAN, Chas. -------------(Co. G. 31st. " ")
(Co. F. 19th. " ")

RUCKMAN, Samuel ------------ Co. G. 31st. " "

RUCKMAN, James W. ---------- Co. F. 19th. " "

RIDER, Hezekiah ------------ Co. F. 19th. " "

RANKIN, Geo. W. ------------ Co. D. 14th. " "

RODGERS, Chesley K. -------- Co. D. 14th. " "

RATLIFF, John -------------- Co. G. 31st. " "

SIPLE, J. M. --------------- Co. G. 31st. " "

SIPLE Geo. W. --------------(Co. F. 19th. " ")
(LIEUT) (Co. G. 31st. " ")

SUTTON, Sam'l J. ----------- Co. G. 31st. " "

SUTTON, Jno. G. ------------ Co. G. 31st. " "

SUTTON, Geo. B. ------------ Co. G. 31st. " "

SUTTON, Geo. M. ------------ Co. F. 19th. " "

PILES, John	Co. I. 25th.	Va.	Regiment.
PILES, Wm. L.	Co. I. 25th.	"	"
PHILLIPS, Geo. W.	Co. G. 31st.	"	"
PHILLIPS, Randolph	Co. A. 62nd.	"	"
PHILLIPS, Cloud	Co. A. 62nd.	"	"
PUFFENBARGER, Jas.	Co. F. 19th.	"	"
PUFFENBARGER, Jonas	Co. A. 62nd.	"	"
PULLIN, Adam C.	Co. F. 19th.	"	"
PUGH, Wilson	Co. F. 19th.	"	"
PUGH, Curtis	Co. F. 19th.	"	"
RUCKMAN, Sidney	(Co. G. 31st. (Co. F. 19th.	" "	") ")
RUCKMAN, Chas.	(Co. G. 31st. (Co. F. 19th.	" "	") ")
RUCKMAN, Samuel	Co. G. 31st.	"	"
RUCKMAN, James W.	Co. F. 19th.	"	"
RIDER, Hezekiah	Co. F. 19th.	"	"
RANKIN, Geo. W.	Co. D. 14th.	"	"
RODGERS, Chesley K.	Co. D. 14th.	"	"
RATLIFF, John	Co. G. 31st.	"	"
SIPLE, J. M.	Co. G. 31st.	"	"
SIPLE Geo. W. (LIEUT)	(Co. F. 19th. (Co. G. 31st.	" "	") ")
SUTTON, Sam'l J.	Co. G. 31st.	"	"
SUTTON, Jno. G.	Co. G. 31st.	"	"
SUTTON, Geo. B.	Co. G. 31st.	"	"
SUTTON, Geo. M.	Co. F. 19th.	"	"

SHEETS, Wm. ----------------	Co.	F.	19th.	Va.	Regiment.
SHEETS, Henry --------------	Co.	G.	31st.	"	"
SHEETS, Jacob --------------	Co.	G.	31st.	"	"
SHEETS, Andrew -------------	Co.	G.	31st.	"	"
SHEETS, Isaac --------------	Co.	G.	31st.	"	"
SWINK, Zack ----------------	Co.	G.	31st.	"	"
RUCKMAN, David -------------	Co.	A.	36th.		Batt.
SHARP, Peter ---------------	Co.	A.	62nd.	Va.	Regiment.
SHARP, John ----------------	Co.	A.	62nd.	"	"
SHARP, Henry ---------------	Co.	F.	19th.	"	"
SHARP, Andrew --------------	Co.	F.	19th.	"	"
SHARP, Daniel --------------	Co.	G.	31st.	"	"
SLAVEN, Lanty --------------	Co.	F.	19th.	"	"
SLAVEN, Randolph -----------	Co.	F.	19th.	"	"
SLAVEN, W. W. --------------	Co.	I.	25th.	"	"
SPENCER, John J. -----------	Co.	G.	31st.	"	"
SPENCER, Jas. M. -----------	Co.	G.	31st.	"	"
SLATON, Wm. W. -------------	Co.	G.	31st.	"	"
SLATON, Andrew J. ----------	Co.	G.	31st.	"	"
SIMMONS, Jacob -------------	Co.	G.	31st.	"	"
SIMMONS, Jas. --------------	Co.		31st.	"	"
SIMMONS, C. A. -------------	Co.	I.	25th.	"	"
STULTING, Nicholas ---------	Co.	F.	19th.	"	"
SHISLER, Jas. --------------	Co.	F.	19th.	"	"
SHIFFLETT, Sam'l -----------	Co.	F.	19th.	"	"
SEEBERT, Lanty -------------	Co.	I.	25th.	"	"
SIVEY, Cain ----------------	Co.	I.	25th.	"	"

SHEETS, Wm.	Co.	F.	19th.	Va.	Regiment.
SHEETS, Henry	Co.	G.	31st.	"	"
SHEETS, Jacob	Co.	G.	31st.	"	"
SHEETS, Andrew	Co.	G.	31st.	"	"
SHEETS, Isaac	Co.	G.	31st.	"	"
SWINK, Zack	Co.	G.	31st.	"	"
RUCKMAN, David	Co.	A.	36th.		Batt.
SHARP, Peter	Co.	A.	62nd.	Va.	Regiment.
SHARP, John	Co.	A.	62nd.	"	"
SHARP, Henry	Co.	F.	19th.	"	"
SHARP, Andrew	Co.	F.	19th.	"	"
SHARP, Daniel	Co.	G.	31st.	"	"
SLAVEN, Lanty	Co.	F.	19th.	"	"
SLAVEN, Randolph	Co.	F.	19th.	"	"
SLAVEN, W. W.	Co.	I.	25th.	"	"
SPENCER, John J.	Co.	G.	31st.	"	"
SPENCER, Jas. M.	Co.	G.	31st.	"	"
SLATON, Wm. W.	Co.	G.	31st.	"	"
SLATON, Andrew J.	Co.	G.	31st.	"	"
SIMMONS, Jacob	Co.	G.	31st.	"	"
SIMMONS, Jas.	Co.		31st.	"	"
SIMMONS, C. A.	Co.	I.	25th.	"	"
STULTING, Nicholas	Co.	F.	19th.	"	"
SHISLER, Jas.	Co.	F.	19th.	"	"
SHIFFLETT, Sam'l	Co.	F.	19th.	"	"
SEEBERT, Lanty	Co.	I.	25th.	"	"
SIVEY, Cain	Co.	I.	25th.	"	"

POCAHONTAS COUNTY

SHRADER, B. F.	Co.	I.	25th.	Va.	Regiment.
SYMS, Josiah	Co.	A.	62nd.	"	"
SHINABERRY, Isaac	Co.	A.	62nd.	"	"
SHARP, Morris	Co.	A.	62nd.	"	"
SCALES, Michael	Co.	D.	14th.	"	"
SMITH, Isaac B.	Co.	D.	14th.	"	"
Taylor, Jacob	Co.	G.	31st.	"	"
TAYLOR, Wm.	Co.	F.	19th.	"	"
TRACY, Geo. W.	Co.	G.	31st.	"	"
TRACY, Jas. A.	Co.	G.	31st.	"	"
TRACY, Wm.	Co.	F.	19th.	"	"
THOMAS, Jno. W.	Co.	G.	31st.	"	"
THOMAS, French	Co.	D.	14th.	"	"
TAYLOR, Jas.	Co.	A.	62nd.	"	"
VARNER, Jno. P.	Co.	G.	31st.	"	"
VARNER, John	Co.		19th.	"	"
VARNER, David A.	Co.	I.	25th.	"	"
VANREENAN, John	Co.	F.	19th.	"	"
WOODDELL, F. Clark	Co.	F.	11th.	"	"
WOODDELL, Adam A.	Co.	A.	62nd.	"	"
WOODDELL, Wm. Warwick	Co.	G.	31st.	"	"
WOODDELL, Andrew J.	Co.	G.	31st.	"	"
WOODDELL, Aaron	Co.	G.	31st.	"	"
WARWICK, Peter H.	Co.	G.	31st.	"	"
WARWICK, John R.	Co.	G.	31st.	"	"
WARWICK, Jas. W.	Co.	G.	11th.	"	"

WANLESS, Jas W. ------------	Co. G. 31st.	Va.	Regiment.
WANLESS, Stephen -----------	Co. I. 19th.	"	"
WOODDELL, Jacob ------------	Co. F. 19th.	"	"
WALTON, Frank --------------	Co. F. 19th.	"	"
WILMOTH, Wm. L. -----------	-Co. I. 25th.	"	"
WAUGH, Levi -----------------	Co. I. 25th.	"	"
WOLFENBARGER, Robt. --------	Co. G. 31st.	"	"
WILFONG, John --------------	Co. G. 31st.	"	"
WILFONG, John M. -----------	Co. G. 31st.	"	"
WILFONG, Elisha ------------	Co. G. 31st.	"	"
WILFONG, Emanuel -----------	Co. G. 31st.	"	"
WILFONG, Samuel ------------	Co. G. 31st.	"	"
WILFONG, Wm. G. ------------	Co. G. 31st.	"	"
WILFONG, Henry -------------	Co. G. 31st.	"	"
WILFONG, Daniel ------------	Co. G. 31st.	"	"
WILFONG, Jonas -------------	Co. G. 31st.	"	"
WILFONG, David -------------	Co. F. 19th.	"	"
WILFONG, John --------------	Co. F. 19th.	"	"
Yeager, Wm. A. -------------	Co. G. 31st.	"	"
YEAGER, Henry A. -----------	Co. G. 31st.	"	"
YOUNG, Geo. ----------------	Co. G. 11th.	"	"
WOODDELL, Preston ----------	Co. F. 19th.	"	"

This list was made up by Mr. T. S. McNeel and checked with a list from the Pocahontas Chapter of the Daughters of the Confederacy.

Juanita S. Dilley
Clover Lick, W.Va.

Chapter 4

"THE POCAHONTAS RESCUERS"

This was an infantry company organized when war threatened between the states back in 1860.

The company was mustered in on Saturday May 18, 1861 and marched on that day to defend the sacred soil of Virginia from invasion by Federal forces in the northwest. They met the invaders at Philippi, but had no luck in repelling them.

General Skeen was the lieutenant of the company. General William Skeen had served as clerk of both county and circuit courts. He was succeeded just before the war by William Curry. He appeared to be the purchasing agent for the county court, as he paid the bills for the little army, and took the receipts thereof. Under date of June 25, 1861 he rendered an itemized account under expenses incurred on March of "Pocahontas Rescues" amounting to $68.68. It was allowed and $25.00 paid on account. He notes a balance of $43.68 due him. This money had mostly been spent for blankets, shoes and gloves.

The Pocahontas Rescuers marched from Huntersville about 10 a.m. May 18, 1861. In Skeen's report he writes the following: A large crowd of ladies and gentlemen were present and at the moment of marching hardly an eye that was not wet with tears. Many accompanied us to the bridge. Then Rev. Flaherty addressed the crowd and all meekly bowed the knee in the public road while he fervently addressed a prayer in behalf of those marching and for those left behind. We halted at night in front of William Gibsons and the company were entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Gibson, by John Hannah, John B. Hannah and I. M. Hogsett (These people lived on Elk)

Sunday May 19.

After the company attended church at I. M. Hogsetts and heard a patriotic sermon from Rev. Flaherty, it then marched to J. Varner's. Just as the company arrived the Cavalry under Captain Andrew McNeel on its return from Philippi came in sight. They were received with all honors. The company then heard a sermon from Rev. J. E. Moore and were dismissed and entertained by John Varner, Josiah Herold, Col. Gatewood at Big Spring. We then marched across the mountain. That night they stayed at John and Jacob Conrads and at John McLaughlins. Rained at intervals all day.

(He stopped keeping a record at the end of the third day)

This campaign lasted several weeks, yet cost Pocahontas only $68.68. In speaking of this march the old soldiers referred to it as the "Tin Cup Campaign", a cup was all the equipment furnished them. They providied their own arms.

The late Hugh P. McLaughlin always took delight in relating his experiences, as a boy, on this "Tin Cup Campaign". Somewhere along the road to Philippis they came to a farm where there was a mowing machine with its tongue propped up, in a shed. Few of them had ever seen a mower, and word was passed down the ranks that it was a cannon. One boy took a look at it, and remarked on the length of the ramrod.

Muster roll of the Pocahontas Rescuers

Captain - D. A. Stofer
Lieutenant - William Skeen
Sergeant - D. W. Slaker
Musician- Walter Roby - William H. Ervine

Privates -
James Akers
Andrew C. Alderman
Timoleen Angus
Beverly Boon
George Burr
Frederick Burr

lliam H. Carpenter, Mustoe Corbett, William Cole, George Cash, Montgomery Friel, Peter Grimes, Cyrus Gammon, John Granfield, Mathias Griffin, Amos Helmick, Charles B. Herold, William R. Hogsett Isaac B. Hanes, Robert A. Hannah,Joseph Hannah, William Henson, Adam Hamilton, Joseph I, Johnson, Joseph D. Jordan, Amos Lyons, Patric Moriarty, James H. McLaughlin, Micheal Moore, Sylvester Mitchell, William L. Pyles, John Pyles, John H. Pence, James Swadley, Lewis Smith, Cain H. Sivey, William Slavens, Lantz Seebert, James Shannon, Marti Sharp, Daniel Varner, Michael Whollihan, Patric Whollihan, Levi Waugh, Charles Weaver, Robert Weaver.

On the return of these Pocahontas Rescuers the company was disbanded, and the men with a number of additions made up Co. 1 25 th Virginia Infantry. J. Hugh McLaughlin was elected first Lieutenant.

Co. 1 25th Virginia Infantry C. S. V.

Captain - D. A. Stofer

1st Lieutenant - J. Hugh McLaughlin

Captain Stofer came from the valley of Virginia. He served as a commonwealth attorney for Pocahontas a number of years. He had been a soldier in the Mexican Wâr and had fought a number of battles. He was wounded at Cross Keys when he fell with five bullet holes in him. But he lived to survive the war some 20 years.

The private who made up this company were the members of the Pocahontas Rescuers with the addition of the following names;

Daniel Arbogast
William Burr
Peter L. Cleek
Charles Eagon
William Gammon
Patric Moher
J. W. Mathews
Michael Shannon
C. A. Simmons
B. Franklin Shrader
George Ware
Eugene Ware
William Ware
Benjamin Ware

This company was engaged in the following battles: Philippi (this was while it was known as Pocahontas Rescues). Mc Dowell, Winchester, Cross Keys, Port Republic, 7 days fight around Richmond, Slaughter Mountain, Second Manassas, Bristow Station, Sharpsburg, Fredericksburg. Second Winchester, Gettysburg, Mine Run, and Wilderness. In the latter the 25th Regiment was captured. Co 1 from Pocahontas had been reduced (killed) to 17 men. Of these 17 men, eleven lived through the war, the other 6 died in prison.

When captured they were first taken to Point Lookout Maryland. Then to Elmira, N. Y.

Pocahontas - 4

On Monday, January 13, eleven volunteers from Pocahontas County took bus for Clarksburg where they were inducted into the army service. They were:

839-V 6 Bert H. Waugh
540 V 7 Jacob Woodrow Shinaberry.
836 V-11 Wayne Geiger
641-V 12 Jacob Gene Loury
130-V 13 Ralph Leon Long
.V-14 Wm. Raymond Bowers
V 15 Howard James Kelley
718-V-16 Roy J. Houchin
421-V-19 Joseph Leonard Moses, Jr
10-V 21 Arch Waybright
694-V 22 Norman Wilson Phillips

On Thursday, January 16, another soldier will go out to Clarksburg under the selective service, in the person of 348-V-9 Thurl William Gary.

—

In about five hours the young volunteers were in Clarksburg at the induction station. They will be sent from there to army posts to be thoroughly and properly trained for our and their own protection should war be forced upon us. Naturally I was interested in the going out of a company of volunteers eighty years ago from this County. This company, the Pocahontas Rescuers, took about a week to march eighty miles, to learn war in the raw. So—

—

Muster roll of the "Pocahontas Rescuers" mustered into service on May 18th, 1861.

Captain, Stofer, D. A. 1 pr gloves, 25, b
Lieutenant, C. J. I. Skeen, b
O. Sergeant, Slarker, D. W. C.
Musicians, Roby, Walter B., b
Ervine, Wm. H.
Privates, Akers, James
Alderman, Andrew C.
Angus, Timoleen
Boon, Beverly, b
Burr, George
Burr, Frederick
Carpenter, Wm H, b
Corbett, Moscoe
Cole, Wm.
Cash, George, 1 shirt $1.25, b
Friel, Montgomery B.
Grimes, Peter
Gammon, Cyrus S.
Grassfield, John b.
Griffin, Matthias F.
Helmick, Amos
Herold, Charles B.
Herold, Benjamin F.
Hogsett, William B. b
Hates, Isaac B.
Hannah, Robert A. b
Hannah, Joseph b
Henson, William
Hamilton, Adam G
Johnson, Joseph I
Jordan, Joseph D. b
Lowe, Enos
Moriarty, Patrick, pr shoes, b
McLaughlin, James H, b
McLaughlin, Hugh
Moore, Michael, b
Moore, Levi
Mitchell, Sylvester, b
Piles, Wm. L
Piles, John
Pance, John H
Swadley, James
Smith, Lewis, b
Sivey, Cain H , 1 shirt $1.25
Slavens, Wm. W
Seebert, Lanty L
Shannon, James, b
Sharp, Martin B
Varner, Daniel A, b
Whollihan, Michael
Whollihan, Patrick
Waugh, Levi, b
Weaver, Charles W. 1 pr gloves, 25 cents, b
Weaver, Robert L, b

"b" signifies that they have received blankets.

The Pocahontas Rescuers marched from Huntersville about 10 a. m. on May 18, 1861. A large crowd of ladies and gentlemen were present and at the moment of marching hardly an eye that was not wet with tears. Many gentlemen and ladies accompanied us to the Bridge. Then the Rev. Mr. Flaherty addressed the crowd and all meekly bowed the knee in the public road while he fervently addressed a prayer in behalf of those marching and of the parents and friends left behind. Halted at night in front of William Gibson's and the company were entertained by Mr and Mrs Gibson, John and John B. Hannah and I. M. Hogsett.

Sunday 19th— After the company attended church at I. M. Hogsett's and heard a patriotic sermon from Rev. Flagherty, they marched to J. Varner's. Just as the company arrived the Cavalry under Captain Mc Neel came in sight. They were received with all honor. The company then heard a sermon from Rev. J. E. Moore and were dismissed and entertained by Jno Varner, Josiah Herold, Colonel Gatewood at Big Spring, John Bath Cavalry and Company. Then across the Mountain to Marshall's. Rain during the evening and all night.

Monday 20th—March resumed at 6 1-2 a. m Halted an hour at J. W. Marshall's and marched to Jacob Conrad's; 15 staying overnight at John Conrad's, a few going with John McLaughlin, 5 to Snyders and the rest quartered upon Jacob Conrad. Rained at intervals all day.

Constitution Of The Company

Article 1—This company shall be known by the name of Pocahontas Rescuers.

Article 2—The regular musters of the said company shall be held on the first Saturday in the month of April, May, June, August, September and October and the July muster shall be held on the 4th day of the month, save when the 4th happens to fall on Sunday, when it shall be held on the 5th.

Article 3—All fines assessed against commissioned officers for failure to attend muster shall be $5 00; non-commissioned officers $2 50; privates $1 25.

Article 4—All fines assessed shall be for the benefit of the company, to be disbursed whenever the amount of $20 or more shall be found in the hands of the treasurer unappropriated, by a vote of the Company. The majority ruling, if it is considered practiable.

Article 5—This Constitution may be altered or amended at any time by vote of two thirds concurring at a regular meeting, when a majority is present.

Article 6—There shall be a president, secretary and treasurer chosen by the company, who shall hold their office for one year, whose duties shall be those usually performed by such officers.

—

Article 7- A majority of the Company may at any regular meeting elect honorary members, who shall become honorary members of this Company thereupon, by paying to the Treasurer, the sum of three dollars each.

BY-LAWS

1. The board for the trial of offenses and non-attendance of members at musters and all other delinquencies shall be tried by a Court Martial, a majority of which shall rule.

2. The Court Martial shall consist of the commissioned and non-commissioned officers of the company.

—

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Privates, Akers, James

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Burr, Frederick

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State of West Virginia

Report of Droop Mountain Battlefield Commission

JOHN D. SUTTON, Chairman
N. F. KENDALL, Secretary
R. F. KIDD
A. L. HELMICK
M. M. HARRISON
Members

CHARLESTON, W. VA.
1928

[illegible] PRINTING COMPANY, CHARLESTON, W. VA.

Report of the Droop Mountain Battlefield Commission

The Droop Mountain Battlefield Commission respectfully submits the following report: That on the 25th day of January, 1927, House Joint Resolution No. 8, was adopted, which is as follows:

"Providing for the appointment of a commission for the battlefield on Droop Mountain."

Resolved by the Legislature of West Virginia:

WHEREAS, One of the hard fought battles of the Civil War occurred at Droop Mountain, on November 6, 1863, a battle in which West Virginia soldiers, both Union and Confederate, participated; and,

WHEREAS, The intervening years have obliterated many of the scars of that battle, yet there are still living old soldiers and citizens who can mark out the various positions of the different regiments, battalions and companies that were engaged in the battle; and,

WHEREAS, Droop Mountain is a very high elevation overlooking the valley of the Greenbrier River, the little levels of Pocahontas County, and the far off peaks of the Alleghany Mountains, making it one of the most beautiful scenic spots in West Virginia; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to appoint a committee of five, three from the House and two from the Senate, whose duty it will be to look over the battlefield, temporarily mark the battle lines, and secure all necessary information from the old soldiers and citizens yet living in the community, that everything authentic may be preserved for future generations. The committee shall ascertain the owners of the land upon which the battle was fought and take a conditional option on some part of such land, of not less than fifty acres, at a price that seems reasonable to the committee.

The members of the committee shall be paid their actual expenses incurred in carrying out this resolution.

Pursuant to the Joint Resolution aforesaid and in compliance therewith, your Excellency on the 21st day of April, 1927, appointed a commission as follows:

From the House of Delegates:

John D. Sutton of Sutton, West Virginia.

N. F. Kendall of Grafton, West Virginia.

M. M. Harrison of Confidence, West Virginia.

From the Senate:

A. L. Helmick of Thomas, West Virginia.

Robert F. Kidd of Glenville, West Virginia.

That your Commission met on the 28th day of April, 1927, in the City of Charleston, and organized by the election of John D. Sutton as chairman and N. F. Kendall as Secretary.

The Commission at this meeting authorized the Chairman to employ a competent engineer to aid and assist in the preparation of the map of the battlefield, showing the most important points in this, one of the fiercest and most decisive battles waged on West Virginia soil during the Civil War. The Commission then adjourned to meet at the call of the Chairman.

Your Commission pursuant to the call of the Chairman on the 18th day of July, 1927, met at Marlinton and on the 19th visited the scene of the battlefield on Droop Mountain, accompanied by quite a number of prominent and interested citizens from Marlinton and Hillsboro—many of whom were thoroughly acquainted with the battlefield and furnished much valuable information to the Commission.

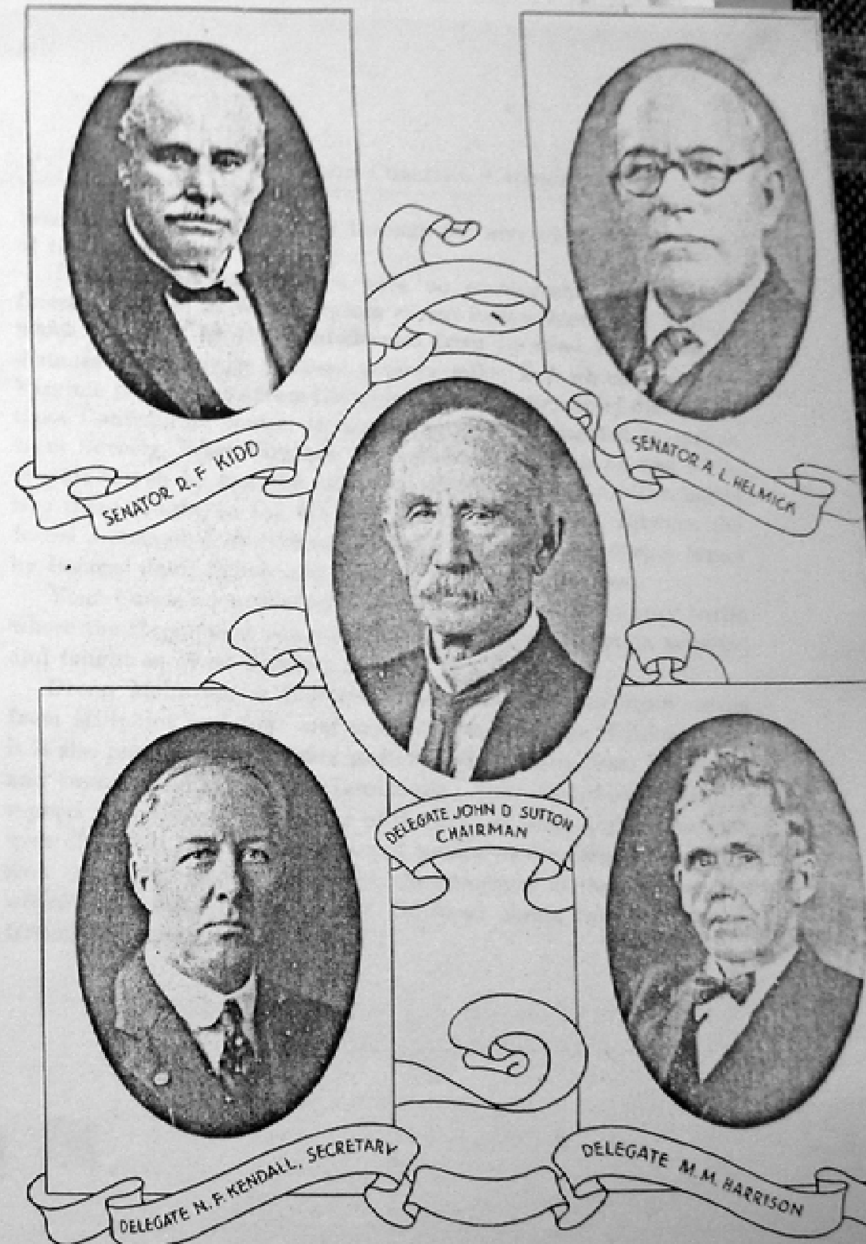
On July 20th, 1927, the Commission met in session at the residence of Mrs. Rebecca B. McCarty, which is located on the farm where the great and destructive battle was fought. All of the members of the Commission were present.

The Commission inspected the battlefield and made a fairly complete survey of the same. It comprises more than two thousand acres of territory.

Your Commission further reports that they stood on the summit of Droop Mountain on a calm, quiet summer day, when the whole surrounding country seemed at peace and there was nothing to indicate that sixty-four years prior to that time those who wore the blue and those clad in the gray were engaged on that hill in one gigantic struggle for the mastery of West Virginia, then in its infancy. Each army fought for what it believed to be right and nearly all of the men who were actors in that bloody drama were West Virginians. But the North and South ended their bitter struggle, the Republic was preserved, and the animosity engendered by that conflict has passed away and universal peace reigns throughout the Republic.

The scene spread out before us was one of indescribable beauty and enchantment. Towering mountains, the smiling and fertile plain and the famous and historic Greenbrier River, flowing gently at the base of the rugged mountain. Nowhere in all of our travels have we witnessed such scenic beauty or such a location for a great State Park.

After such inspection your Commission decided that a part of the battlefield should be optioned for "A Battlefield State Park" and decided that the ground embraced in the McCarty farm, con-



Droop Mountain Battlefield Commission

ing of about one hundred and forty-one acres, this covering the spot where the battle was most fiercely waged, and such option was obtained, subject, however to a reservation of fifteen acres around the residence and also the graveyard of one-half acre.

This option is filed herewith and made part of this report and the Secretary was directed to send a copy of the option to your Excellency. The matter of making a survey and of locating and marking the important points of interest was left to the Chairman.

Your Commission further reports that the Chairman caused to be made a map of the said battlefield, showing the location of the battle lines and position of the different units engaged therein, as well as much other valuable information, which plat is filed herewith and made part of this report.

The Commission then adjourned to meet again at the call of the Chairman. A call was made by him for a meeting to be held at Weston, West Virginia, on the 28th day of December, 1927, at which meeting all the members were present, except Delegate Harrison. At this meeting the scope of the report of the Commission was decided upon and the preparation of the report was delegated to Senator Kidd, with the aid of the Chairman and Secretary. It was the expressed intention to make the report very complete, and that it should contain the photographs of your Excellency and of the Commission, and further contain the cuts and a brief biographic sketch of the leading officers engaged in that hotly contested battle, as well as photographic views of the field and of the Little Levels Valley. That it also contain a picture of the old hospital now standing, and further a recommendation for a lake and flying field, and that it also contain letters and interviews obtained from soldiers engaged in the battle and other interesting incidents connected therewith.

Your Commission further reports that all of the matters set forth are filed herewith or printed in this report and asked to be made part thereof.

The Commission reports that Droop Mountain is a high elevation, nearly 3,000 feet above sea level, and contains several high peaks; the land is rolling, and is a limestone soil and the tract optioned is about one-half cleared. The woodland contains some valuable timber.

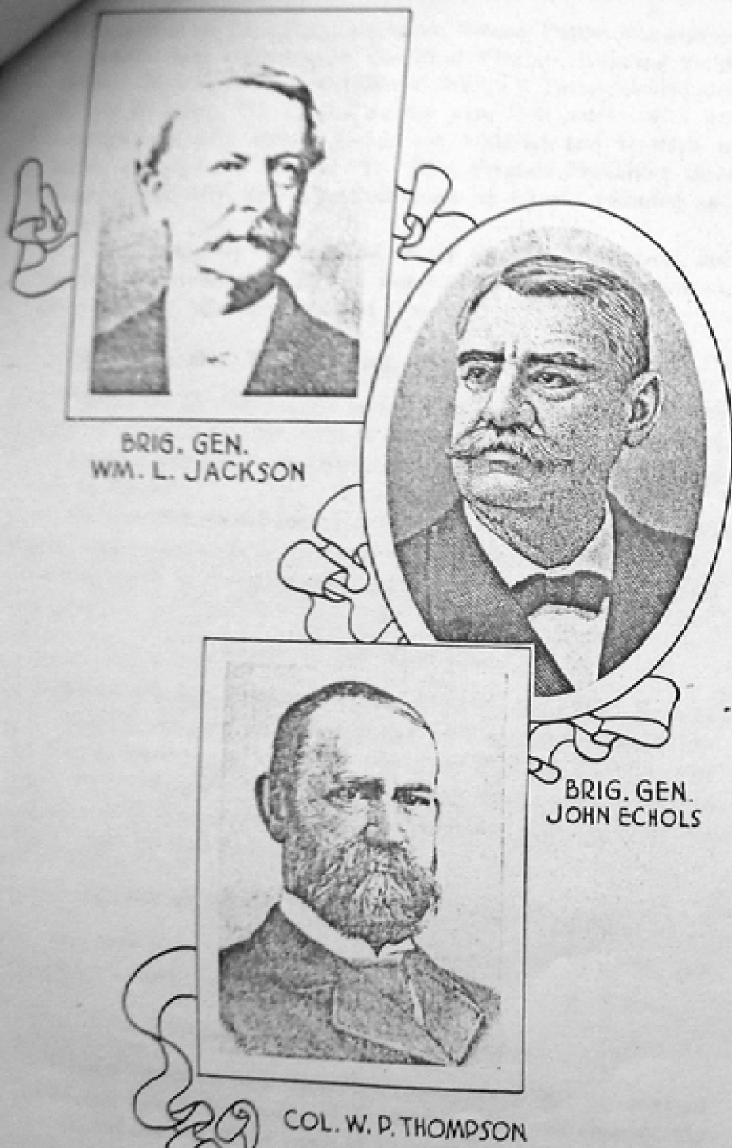
The scenery from this mountain is beautiful; stretching northward is what is known as the Little Levels of Pocahontas County, and a magnificent view of the Alleghany Mountains and the Green-

brier River as it cuts its way through the myriad hills and spurs of the Alleghenies.

Prior to this battle there were no considerable Confederate forces anywhere in West Virginia except in the Greenbrier Valley, which was held by the Confederates from its head to its foot, a distance of about one hundred seventy miles, and which protected Virginia from attacks from the west. For the purpose of dislodging these Confederate forces, General Averell was directed to march from Beverly, West Virginia, to Lewisburg and that it was while on this march he met the enemy at Droop Mountain. The battle was there fought on the 6th day of November, 1863, between the forces commanded by General Averell, and the Confederate forces by General John Echols and Colonel William L. Jackson.

Your Commission further reports that this was the only battle where the forces were composed largely of West Virginia soldiers, and fought on West Virginia soil.

Droop Mountain is fourteen miles south of Marlinton, seven from Millpoint and four and one-tenth miles from Hillsboro, and it is also ten miles from Renic station, sixteen miles from Frankfort and twenty-four miles from Lewisburg. Your Commission further reports that Hills Creek, rising at the base of some high mountains, west of Droop Mountain, sinks and passes under Droop Mountain, near the middle of the battlefield, then emerges at the eastern edge where it is called Locust Creek. It flows about two miles to the Greenbrier River.



COMMANDING OFFICERS OF CONFEDERATE TROOPS

Reports Made by Participants

Your Commission sets out herein a partial report made of said battle by the leading officers who participated therein:

General Averell's Report:

On the first day of November, I left Beverly with my command consisting of the 28th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Col. A. Moor; 10th West Virginia Infantry, Col. T. M. Harris; 2nd West Virginia Mounted Infantry, Lieut. Col. A. Scott; 3rd West Virginia Mounted Infantry, Lieut. Col. F. W. Thompson; 8th West Virginia Mounted Infantry, Col. J. H. Oley; 14th Pennsylvania Cavalry, Col. J. N. Schoonmaker; Gibson's Battalion and Batteries B & G, First West Virginia Light Artillery, Capt. J. V. Keeper and C. T. Ewing.

On the morning of the 6th we approached the enemy's position. The infantry and one corps of cavalry was sent to the right to ascend a range of hills, with orders to attack the enemy's left and rear, the attack of our infantry, 1,175 strong, was conducted skilfully by Col. Moor.

The 2nd, 3rd and 8th, dismounted, were moved in line obliquely to the right, until their right was joined to Moor's left. Col. Moor says when he arrived in front of the enmy's position, at 1:45 P. M. he formed a line and ordered Col. Harris to move up in double quick, who arrived in the nick of time. "See first formation map."

Lieut. Col. Scott's Report

Lieut. Col. Alex. Scott, 2nd West Virginia Mounted Infantry, says that at about 12 o'clock, having moved to the front, "I was ordered to dismount my command and fight on foot, and was ordered to take a position between the third and eighth. At this time we found the 3rd, 8th and 14th Pennsylvania Cavalry in line of battle, with Jackson's force. The 2nd, 3rd and 8th West Virginia Infantry, at once immediately in front of the breastworks."

I went into action with two hundred men; out of that number there were nine killed, fourteen wounded, two mortally, one of whom has since died, seven severely and five slightly.

Report of Colonel John Oley

Eighth West Virginia Mounted Infantry. After taking my place with column on the morning of the 6th, I was ordered to clear

companies of the 23rd Battalion. Later, Colonel Patton was ordered to detach these companies of the 22nd Virginia Infantry under Captain John K. Thompson. Colonel George S. Patton commanded Echols Brigade. The 22nd Virginia went into action with five hundred and fifty strong, losing one hundred and thirteen in killed, wounded and missing. The 23rd Virginia Battalion, three hundred and fifty strong, lost sixty-one in killed, wounded and missing.

Three companies of the 22nd under Captain Thompson, one hundred and twenty-five strong, lost nine killed, thirty wounded, twelve missing. Battle ended at 4 P. M.

Report of Maj. Wm. Blessing, 23rd Virginia Battalion

"When the fighting became very severe I was ordered to march with six companies to the support of Captain Marshall, who, with one hundred and twenty-five dismounted cavalry, was being forced back on the left.

"We were then forced back to a fence at the Bloody Angle. We were then reinforced by three companies of the 22nd Virginia Infantry, and one dismounted company of the 14th Virginia Cavalry.

Report of Col. Thompson

Colonel Thompson, 19th Virginia Cavalry, says that he sent one hundred cavalry under command of Captain Marshall, the command consisting of the 19th and 20th Virginia Cavalry just then, Major Blessing commanding Dennings Battery, consisting of three hundred men, he having deployed his men on the right of the line formed by Captain Marshall.

Report of Col. W. Wiley, 20th Virginia Cavalry

Says that about 2 P. M. we were attacked by the 2nd, 3rd and 8th West Virginia Mounted Infantry.

Report of Col. Milton J. Ferguson

Colonel Ferguson, 16th Virginia Cavalry, says that he reported to General Echols on the 5th of November, who was then on the march, and arrived at the camp of Colonel Jackson at the eastern base of Droop Mountain, at 6 A. M. on the morning of the 6th. One squadron of the 14th Regiment was ordered to take position on the

old road of Locust Creek. The efficient men of six companies were dismounted, four companies placed on extreme left under command of Lieutenant Colonel Gibson and two companies in center. John D. Baxter, orderly sergeant of Company F, 10th West Virginia Infantry, was the first one to cross the rail fence at the bloody angle, and fell mortally wounded inside the enemy's lines.

Letters Bearing Upon the Battle

Brownsville, Fayette County,
Pennsylvania.
November 16, 1927.

Dear Sir:

I saw your inquiry about Colonel Schoonmaker of Pittsburgh, in the *National Tribune* for the week of November 11. In reply I would inform you that he is dead. He died October 11th, eighty-six years of age. He died from the effects of an operation for appendicitis. I was with Colonel Schoonmaker in the Battle of Droop Mountain in the 14th Pennsylvania Cavalry, Company E.

George W. Arison.

Chapel, W. Va., July 12, 1927.

Dear Sir and Comrade:

I do not feel that I have health or the strength to meet you at the Droop Mountain Battlefield next week, much as I would love to. I hope you will be able to properly locate the field. If you could find some Confederate soldiers that were in the fight or native citizens who were acquainted might be helpful. As I remember the enemy were stationed in line of battle and we advanced on them. They soon left the patch, as I remember, during the hottest part of the fight. I was near the head of the Company where we joined Company A. Sergeant of Company A—I can't think of his name now—was killed near my side. Wheeler, Milt Rollyson and others were wounded near about the same time. When the enemy fled the company and regiment that were able followed in pursuit, I think, to Lewisburg. I confess that I was more concerned in what was going on than in noting the lay of the land. Please excuse the rambling. Hope you succeed.

Respectfully,

Henry Bender.



ICERS OF 6TH WEST VIRGINIA MOUNTED INFANTRY, LATER CHANGED TO 7TH WEST VIRGINIA CAVALRY

Coffeeville, Kansas, March 5, 1927.

DEAR SIR AND COMRADE:

Your letter just to hand having been forwarded to me from Chapel. My recollection of the Droop Mountain Battle is indefinite. I think both regiments marched up the same road until near the summit, the 28th in the lead, near the top filed to the left until both regiments were the same distance on the mountain, when we faced and marched toward the enemy and soon found them. Our formation was Companies A, F, D, and C, after which I am not sure, only Company B was the extreme left. I do not remember any troops on our right. I am only guessing from my recollection, the engagement began not later than 10 A. M. and ended by noon, or before. I do not remember that there was a skirmish line. I always thought our company struck the most formidable point in the enemy's line. I would love to go over the field but do not now feel that I will be able. Anything I can do will be cheerfully done. With best wishes.

HENRY BENDER.

NOTE: Captain Bender was mistaken as to the time that the battle ended.

Progress, W. Va., April 20, 1927.

DEAR MR. SUTTON:

Your letter received the 19th inst.

The battle of Droop Mountain begun about 10 o'clock A. M. and lasted about one hour, as well as I remember.

I belonged to Company F, 10th West Virginia Volunteer Infantry. My position battle ranks. General William Jackson's troops were in front, and I do not remember about the skirmish line. Ninety-two prisoners were captured, and do not know the number killed.

My health will not permit my attending a meeting of the committee.

Very truly yours,

I. G. ENGEL.

NOTE: He was mistaken as to the length of the engagement.

Cottageville, W. Va., May 9, 1927.

MY DEAR OLD FRIEND:

I received your letter some time ago and was certainly glad to

from you. I would have answered sooner but my health is very poor and I have been ill for several weeks. Now, as I am feeling better, I will try and write a few lines, giving you the information desired.

We camped, as you will remember, in front of Joe Beard's at the foot of Droop Mountain. The next morning at dawn we broke camp and started across the fields toward a low gap in the mountain, in hope of gaining the pike behind the Confederates, on the west side of the mountain. We were led by Austin Brown, Ike Brown and Mose Stilley, former residents of that locality. Before reaching the low gap on top of the mountain we ran into the Confederates in the woods. The battle now begins, it being about ten o'clock. The 10th West Virginia was in front, followed by the 28th Ohio. When we struck the Confederates we faced south. The battle raged along the top of the mountain southward.

I was wounded near the pike, 60 or 80 yards distance from it, at the close of the battle. The Confederate who shot me was already wounded and was resting on a log. He shot me as I was on my way to try and disarm him. The other boys were wounded between the low gap and the place where the pike crosses the mountain. The battle ceased sometime between twelve and one o'clock. The dead and wounded were carried away to Joe Beard's home, where they had erected a temporary hospital.

I am the only 10th West Virginia soldier left in Jackson County.

Are W. F. and Silas Morrison still living?

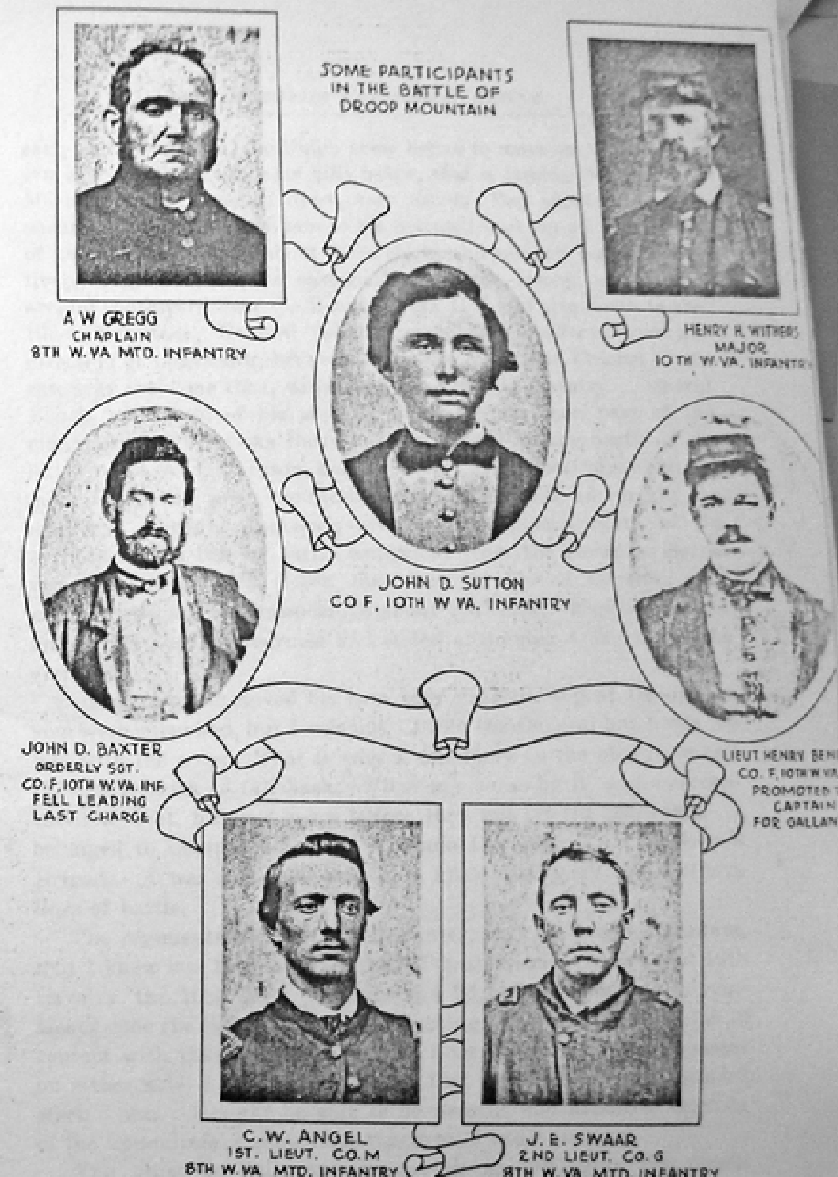
I was glad to hear that Captain Bender was still alive, and pleased to know that you are well and strong. I have always felt indebted to you for saving my life on Bolivar Heights. As regards my family, we are all well, my children are scattered, some being in Ohio and some in West Virginia, while my eldest son lives in Florida. I would like to see you once more and talk over our old war days. Come over to Cottageville with Eugene Slaughter sometime. Drive over from Sutton. My faith is clear and strong in Christ and for a home in Heaven.

Write me soon again. Best regards to you and family.

Your old comrade,

John A. Blagg.

Note: The 28th Ohio was formed in line of battle and was engaged with the enemy when the 10th West Virginia came up. See Colonel Moor's official report.



Brownsville, Fayette County, Pennsylvania.

DEAR SIR AND COMRADE:

I see by the *National Tribune* where you inquire for information of any old comrade who was in the Battle of Droop Mountain. I was in that battle.

I belonged to the 14th Pennsylvania Cavalry. The 14th Pennsylvania and the 2nd Virginia, 28th Ohio, Ewing's Battery of 1st Virginia Artillery, the 10th Virginia were sent around to the right to come in the rear of the fort. The brigade was dismounted at the foot of the mountain and we had orders to lay down and wait for orders.

I belonged to Company E, 14th Pennsylvania, and was wounded in my right arm, August 7, 1864, from which there is four inches of the bone removed. I am 81 years old, went to service when I was 16 years old. Was wounded at Moorefield, Virginia, also at Mt. Jackson, Virginia, in my finger.

GEORGE W. ARISON.

Soldiers Home Hospital, July 14, 1927.

DEAR SIR AND COMRADE:

I see in the *National Tribune* that you wished to get in communication with some survivor of the Battle of Droop Mountain. I was a member of the 10th West Virginia Regiment Infantry and took part in that battle. We were on the right wing of our forces and soon as we located the enemy in thick timber we charged and routed them without any casualties on our part, but with heavy loss to the enemy. Until we came to an open space where the timber had been cut down. There we received a galling fire, and lost a number of men, all from one volley. We then took shelter behind logs and timber, and that is where Sergeant Bird Curry lost his life. We then deployed to the right and routed the Johnnies, and that ended the battle.

Yours truly,
L. S. CLOTHIER,
Co. A, 10th West Virginia Infantry.

Gassaway, W. Va., April 27, 1927.

MY DEAR MR. SUTTON:

I will try and answer you at this late date, as I was away at the arrival of your letter, but will now try to do so.

In the morning of the 6th of November, as the day of the battle,

early in the morning, the Union army began to move on the Southern army in the levels near hills below, that is coming down from Marlinton. They moved down very early. Pop shooting began about 8 o'clock. Jackson moved his besieged back up on the crown of the Droop, and at about 10 o'clock, skirmishing began, very lively, beginning on the eastern face of the Droop, continuing around southward near the Locust Creek Mill and also north to the Black Mountain. General Echols arrived with his force from the direction of Lewisburg, between 8 and 9 o'clock, and Colonel Cochran near the same time, with the 14th Virginia Cavalry. General Echols with most of his men occupied the southern part of the mountain, but Derricks Battalion was placed on the north of the left wing of W. L. Jackson, and the 14th Cavalry was placed on the main top of the main mountain near the turnpike in rear of the artillery. General Jackson's artillery was placed north of the turnpike. His line of battle continued from the turnpike northward around to Hills Creek, including the line of Derricks skirmishers, as stated commenced at about 1 o'clock. Fighting fiercer and fiercer began in earnest and ended at or near 4 or 4:30 in the evening.

General Averell moved his men very near the top of Droop, the men were surprised, but I was not. I told the General but I was too late with the news. That is why I was there in the charge to call Colonel Derrick to fall back. I lost my horse by it, and was captured to boot, but got away before they got off the mountain. I belonged to Company B, 26th Virginia Cavalry, W. L. Jackson's Brigade. I was a courier and then knew nearly all the southern lines of battle.

The regiments in front of the center, east of Droop Mountain, that I knew was there was the 14th Pennsylvania, the 8th and 16th Cavalry, the 10th West Virginia and 28th Ohio. Those two regiments done the heavy part of the fighting. All lines that I come in contact with that day had skirmish lines. As to prisoners caught on either side, I don't remember. But there was forty captured when I was. I might be able to be present and attend a meeting of the Committee at some time this year, I can't just say.

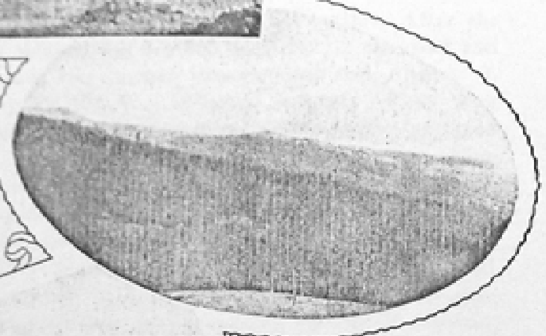
You must be light on considering or criticising my pencil scratching, as my eyes are very bad.

Yours respectfully,
MILTON BUTCHER.

NOTES The bones of the horse have been discovered.



BLOODY ANGLE WHERE BAXTER FELL INSIDE ENEMY'S LINES WHILE LEADING HIS COMPANY, ALSO SHOWING UPPER END OF LAKE.



E OVER WHICH 10TH W. VA. D 28TH OHIO CROSSED AND WARD LINE OF BATTLE AT 45 P.M.



WHERE THE FEDERAL INFANTRY STRUCK THE LEWISBURG PIKE AT LOWER END OF LAKE.



T FORMATION OF 10TH W.VA. 28TH OHIO AT EDGE OF FIELD 45 P.M.

Scenes from Droop Mountain Battlefield

Incidents

Your Commission has tried to so mark the position of the different units and by actual survey and measurements, that the markers which we have planted and the maps which we have prepared, may be a sure guide to the public, and the descendants of the soldiers that fought the battle, and point to the very spot where their fathers stood in the greatest battle ever fought on West Virginia soil.

Milton Butcher, who was Jackson's courier, carried the last order that his chief gave. The order was to Colonel Derrick, and read, "Fall back to pike, west of artillery." He delivered the dispatch but his horse was killed and he was captured, but made his escape.

Major Kester, who commanded the 46th Battalion, was in front of the 28th Ohio. He stopped their advance and they were giving back, whereupon Kester shouted to his men to stand firm for two minutes, saying they were whipped, but before the two minutes were up the 10th West Virginia coming up as Colonel Moor says in his report, "just in the nick of time," turned the tide of battle, and the Major found it more convenient to run than stand.

About this time, the Confederate line was reinforced by four companies of the 22nd Virginia Infantry, and one company of the 14th Virginia Cavalry dismounted. They poured a deadly fire from behind a fail fence into the ranks of the 10th West Virginia Infantry, and especially into Company F, which happened to be in an exposed position, and many of its members were being shot down, and many wounded and some of its members began to fall back. Their Captain was in prison and the First Lieutenant was on staff duty, and the company had but one commanding officer, Lieutenant Henry Bender. John D. Baxter, the orderly sergeant was in advance of the company. At this point our Chairman saw the condition of the company and went up to Baxter and requested him to get back and help line up the company. To this request Baxter never replied, but rushed up and kicked two or three rails off of the fence and they both jumped over the fence and Baxter received a mortal wound. W. F. Morrison, W. M. Barnett and John A. Blagg we believe were the next to cross the fence, and while crossing Blagg was badly wounded and Barnett had a leg shot off. Morrison escaped unharmed. The man who shot Barnett gave his life

for the cause he espoused. George H. Morrison, Silas Carr and M. D. Shaver were the next of Company F to cross the rail fence. [illegible] wounded near the close of the battle. No braver man than J. D. Baxter ever espoused a cause or went to war. A few moments after this Major Bailey of the 22nd Virginia was mortally wounded, while trying to rally his men to make another stand. He was an officer and soldier of courage and daring.

Two most pathetic scenes occurred at that battle: After the battle, a squad of soldiers was detailed to gather up the dead and wounded, and among the number thus detailed was Andrew J. Short of Company F, 10th West Virginia Infantry. They were working in the night, and Short discovered a dead soldier, and took hold of his body to remove him to the place where they were bringing the dead and wounded together. He felt a crooked finger on the dead soldier's hand, and the size and feel of the man convinced Short that it was his brother, John. He, therefore, called for some one to bring a light, saying that he had found his brother, and when he had the light he discovered for a certainty that the man was his brother. In relating the incident to Dr. W. P. Newlon, many years after the battle, he said that he took his brother by the hand and recognized some peculiarity by which he knew the lifeless body of his brother.

This is an incident so rare that nothing similar has ever, to our knowledge, been recorded in the annals of warfare.

After the battle, a young woman was observed going among the Confederates, looking intently into the face of each one. On being asked what she was looking for she said, "I am looking for George." She was the guest at the house of Colonel McNeill. She had recently married and was the wife of Captain George I. Davisson, of Lewis County. George had gone through the battle unharmed and was far from the scene of conflict when his wife was looking among the dead.

While every battle has its tragedies, its heart rending scenes, yet in most every battle there is some amusing incident. James Sisler was Colonel Jackson's brigadier quartermaster, and had charge of the trains and ordinance supplies. He recently related that at the close of the battle when they were on the retreat and in great confusion, he rode up to Colonel Jackson and asked him what he would do with the wagon train, and Jackson said "Damned if I know." Sisler said he then ordered the teamsters to turn their wagons, and retreat on the Lewisburg pike. He said in the confusion that the

team of General Echols' ordnance wagon, became frightened, and whirled around, breaking the tongue off the wagon. They then put some fence rails on the wagon to set it on fire, and he said for several years after the war people would come to gather up scattered lead over the fields.

Major Henry H. Withers, of the 10th West Virginia Infantry, was a brave and fearless fighter. At the battle of Cedar Creek, he was rallying his men and getting hot, he threw off his coat and having on a gray shirt got mixed up with some prisoners that were being taken to the rear, and was arrested for an enemy and taken some distance to the rear, before his identity was known. He fought with great bravery at Droop Mountain.

Dr. T. M. Harris, of Harrisville, W. Va., was a physician of note, and when the Civil War came on he recruited the 10th West Virginia Infantry Regiment and became its Colonel. He served with distinction through the war. He commanded a division in the campaign from Richmond to Appomattox. Our Chairman, Mr. Sutton, saw him win his star, under the immediate eye of General Grant, at Fort Gregg, in the final assault on the Confederate defense at Petersburg, Virginia.

Hamilton Griggs, a member of the 10th West Virginia Infantry, is authority for a story illustrating the coolness of Colonel Harris in battle and under heavy fire. While Colonel Harris was leading his regiment into position for the final charge at Droop Mountain he passed to a section so rough that he dismounted and was leading his horse. A bullet from the Confederate lines passed through the long, red beard then worn by the Colonel, cutting out a wisp. He stripped out the severed whiskers and as he dropped them to the ground, turned to Adjutant John Warnicke and said: "John, take my horse back to the rear; I'm afraid he'll get shot." Then he continued to lead the charge on foot.

Hon. Felix Sutton sent the following list of killed and wounded in the 10th West Virginia Volunteer Infantry.

Name	Rank	Co.	Remarks
James Pickens	Private	A	Gunshot wound through left leg
Samuel Swecker	Private	A	Gunshot wound through left leg
George Walton	Private	A	Gunshot wound in knee joint, right side
Benj. Moore	Private	C	Gunshot wound in left hip, ball retained
Isaac Burkhammer	Private	C	Gunshot wound through left forearm
George Osborn	Corporal	C	Gunshot wound through right arm
Franklin Fisher	Private	D	Gunshot wound right thigh, middle third
John Queen	Private	D	Gunshot wound through left shoulder

[illegible] N. Hours, Private	D	Gunshot wound through right arm above and below elbow
Mortimore Stalnaker, Sergt.	E	Gunshot wound through little finger
John Forrester, Private	D	Gunshot wound right hand
James H. Dodd, Corporal	E	Gunshot wound in left knee joint retained
Wm. M. Barnett, Private	F	Gunshot wound through right leg near knee joint
John Blagg, Private	F	Gunshot wound right ankle, serious involving joint
Newton Squires, Private	F	Gunshot wound top of right shoulder
E. B. Wheeler, Private	F	Gunshot wound through left shoulder
Jacob Riffle, Private	F	Gunshot wound through left arm, shattered humurus
Silas M. Morrison, Private	F	Gunshot wound through both arms
Addison Wilson, Private	F	Gunshot wound through middle, ring and little fingers
George C. Gillispie, Private	F	Gunshot wound through left leg
Milton Rollyson, Private	F	Gunshot wound through left forearm
John Rollyson, Private	F	Gunshot wound through middle finger right hand
Coleman Wyant, Private	G	Gunshot wound in abdomen, flesh wound
M. A. Jeffries, Corporal	G	Gunshot wound in left thigh
Nimrod Weiss, Private	H	Gunshot wound in right side, perforating bowels
James M. Randle, Private	H	Gunshot wound in left thigh, lower third, flesh wound

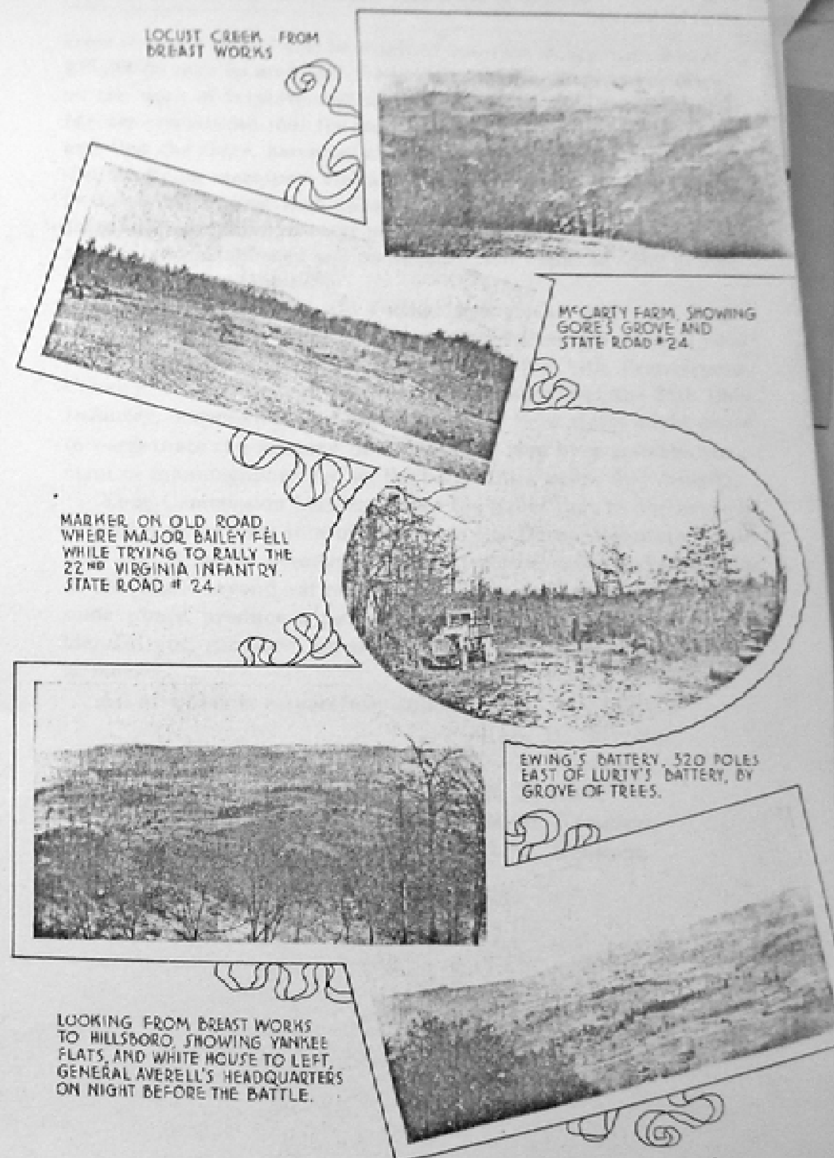
KILLED

B. Curry, Sergeant	A	Gunshot in head
G. I. Shaw, Private	A	Gunshot mortally
Chas. Bryson, Private	D	Gunshot in head
M. Shriever, Private	E	Gunshot mortally
John D. Baxter, O. S.	F	Gunshot in bowels
Coleman Channel, Captain	H	Gunshot mortally
David Sanders, Private	H	Gunshot mortally
Wesley Pullens, Private	H	Gunshot mortally

Five killed and twenty-one wounded in 28th Ohio; their orderly sergeant, Company F, killed.

Since attention has been called to the Droop Mountain Battlefield great interest has been shown all over the State, and being situated as it is on one of the paved highways of the State, no greater attraction can be shown than the great scenic views of the mountains and rivers, and the rich valley, lying at its base, together with the battlefield, will make Droop Mountain one of the nation's leading attractions, and will advertise West Virginia, as nothing else could do.

We wish to call your attention to the fact that the effort that is being put forth for the development and beautifying the battlefield has met the hearty response of every old soldier, living of either army, and has the universal approval of the citizens of the State,



Scenes from Droop Mountain Battlefield

The West Virginia Historical Society at a recent meeting, held in Charleston, passed the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That we, the West Virginia Historical Society earnestly commend the Droop Mountain Battle Field Commission for their labors and zeal, in acquiring title to the land on which the battle was fought, and for the work that has been done and the effort that is being made for the improvement and beautifying one of the greatest natural scenic views of the State; and that funds should be appropriated to carry on the work that the Commission has begun.

"*Resolved*, That the thanks of the Society are hereby extended to Governor Gore for the aid he has given the Battlefield Commission in its work, and

"*Resolved, further*, That the memory of the brave men, of both armies, who fought the memorable battle of Droop Mountain, should be perpetuated for all time by monuments and parks, and the battle's history, and that the State should no longer neglect this historic battlefield in beautifying a spot, drenched with the blood of her own sons, around which cluster so many sacred memories of the dead."

Your Commission further reports that the land optioned is not complete, nor can it be made so, without acquiring the fifteen acres reserved. This your commission would recommend should be done, at a reasonable price, to be agreed upon by the parties in interest.

We wish to call special attention to the topography of the mountain. There is a straight ridge running north and south, through the greater part of the land optioned. This ridge is smooth and rises to the north and would make a fine field for airplanes to operate.

Another matter of special interest is an ancient lake that was discovered by the Chairman of your Commission. Its outline is plainly marked and shows it to have been a magnificent lake of water, but the countless ages have encroached upon its shores, until it is covered over with elder brush, moss and vines. Its waters flow out from the end of the lake, and with two small fills would, in all probability, be sufficient to impound the waters, to a depth of several feet, and a driveway around the lake would be about one mile in length, and we believe that the magnitude of the lake, covering about fifteen acres, would support millions of mountain trout.

Your Commission would recommend that the land optioned should be purchased and a deed obtained and the title to the fifteen

acres reserved should also be obtained and that an appropriation of $35,000.00 may be made for the payment of the lands and to carry on the work of improvement as rapidly as possible, and we would further recommend that the marketable timber on the lands be sold and that the ridge, hereinbefore referred to, should be made accessibl for flying machines; and also that the water of the lake should be impounded; and that suitable driveways and other attractive features be prepared as early as possible and that ultimately a great park may be established and maintained that would be equal at least to those in other states.

Your Commission would further recommend that your Excellency call the attention of the Governors of Pennsylvania and Ohio to the very valuable service rendered by the 14th Pennsylvania Cavalry, commanded by Colonel Schoonmaker, and the 28th Ohio Infantry, commanded by Colonel Moor, as these states might desire to perpetuate the memory of those brave men by a suitable monument or monuments placed on the battle lines where they fought.

Your Commission here expresses the belief that by the expenditure of a reasonable sum of money on the Droop Mountain Battlefield that it would become such an attractive resort and of a value to the State beyond estimation in dollars and cents, and that the same would produce a patriotic sentiment that would forever be blended and clustered around the field that holds so many sacred memories.

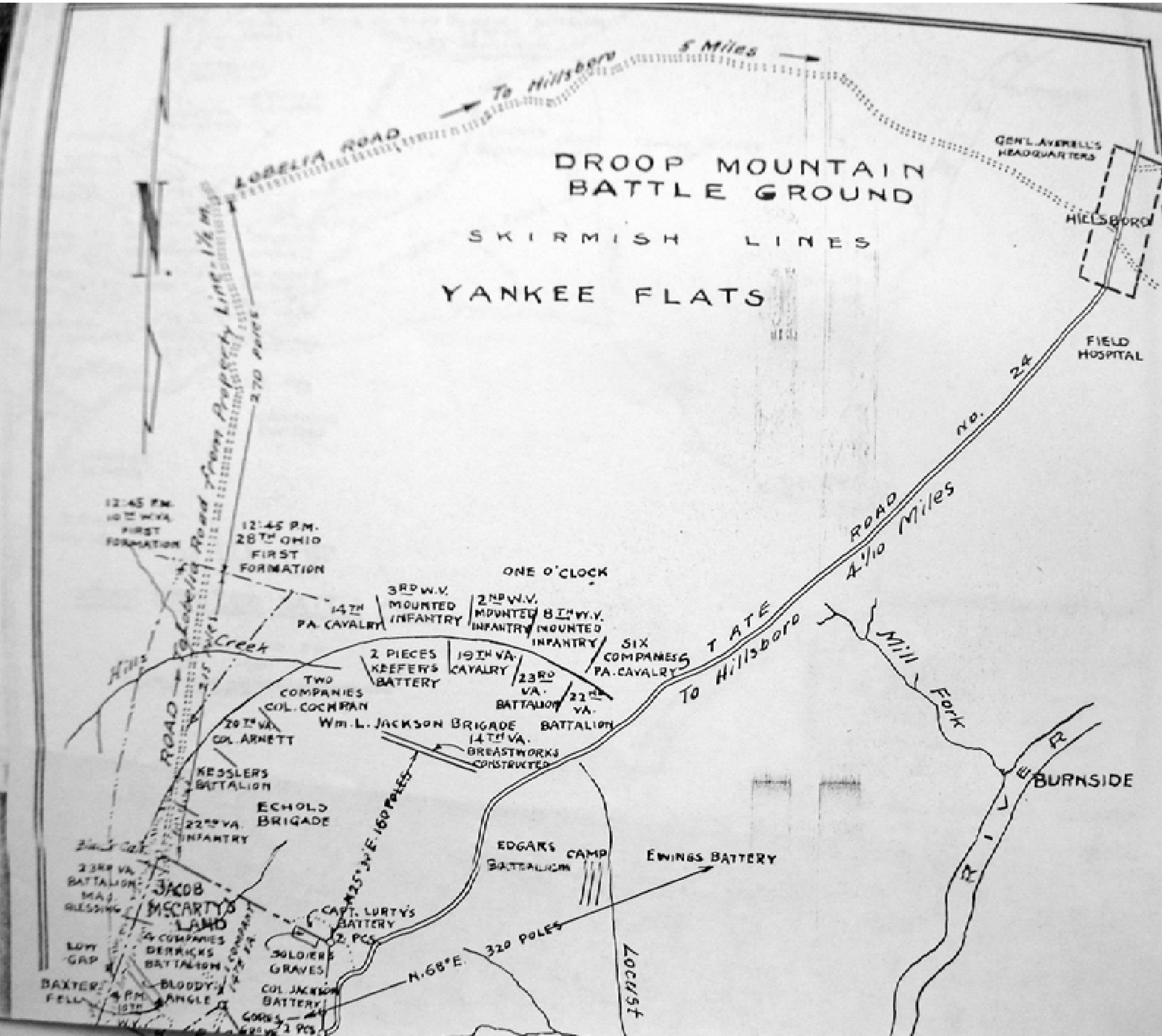
All of which is respectfully submitted.

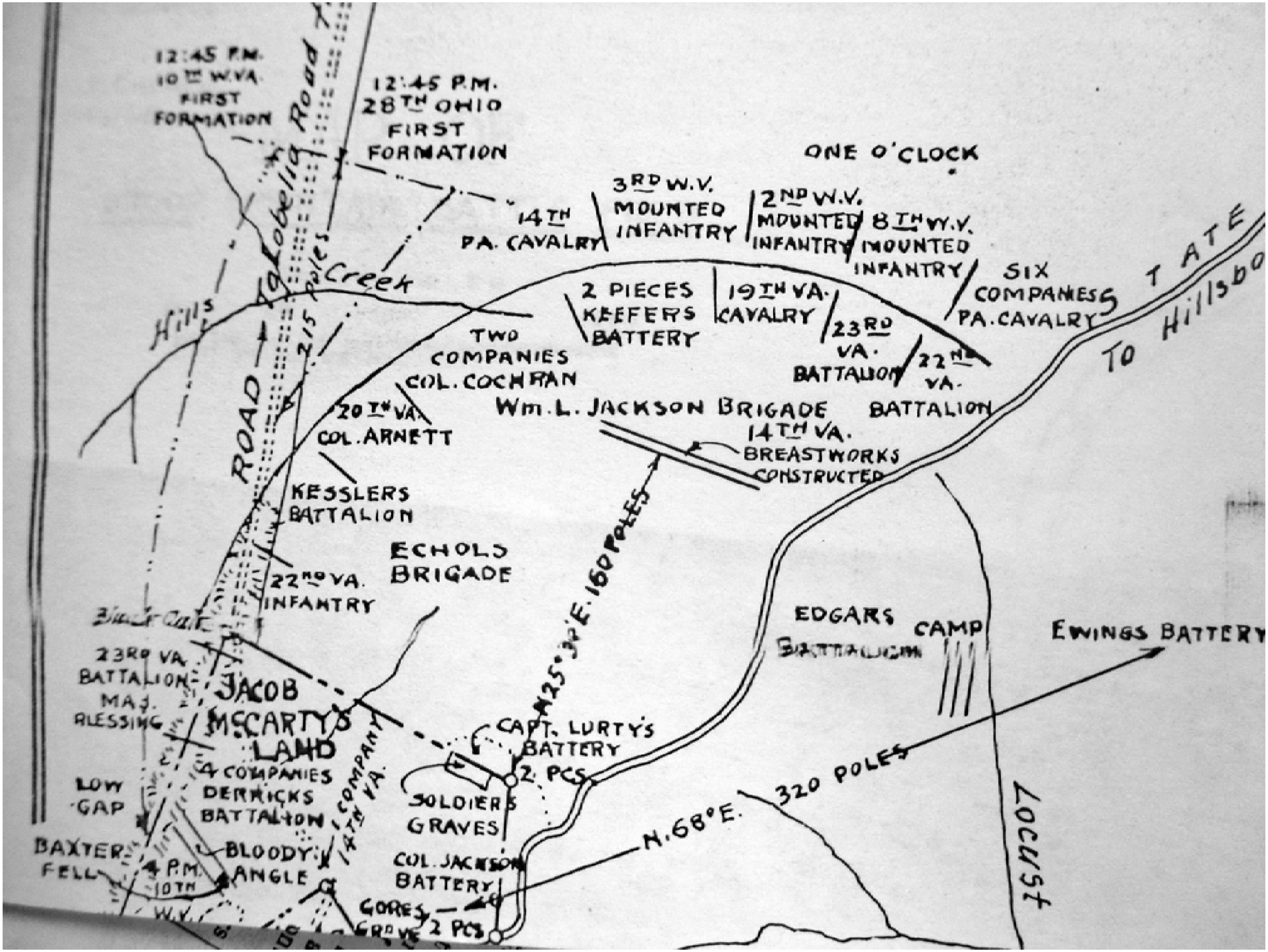
Jno. D. Sutton,
N. F. Kendall,
R. F. Kidd,
M. M. Harrison,
A. L. Helmick.

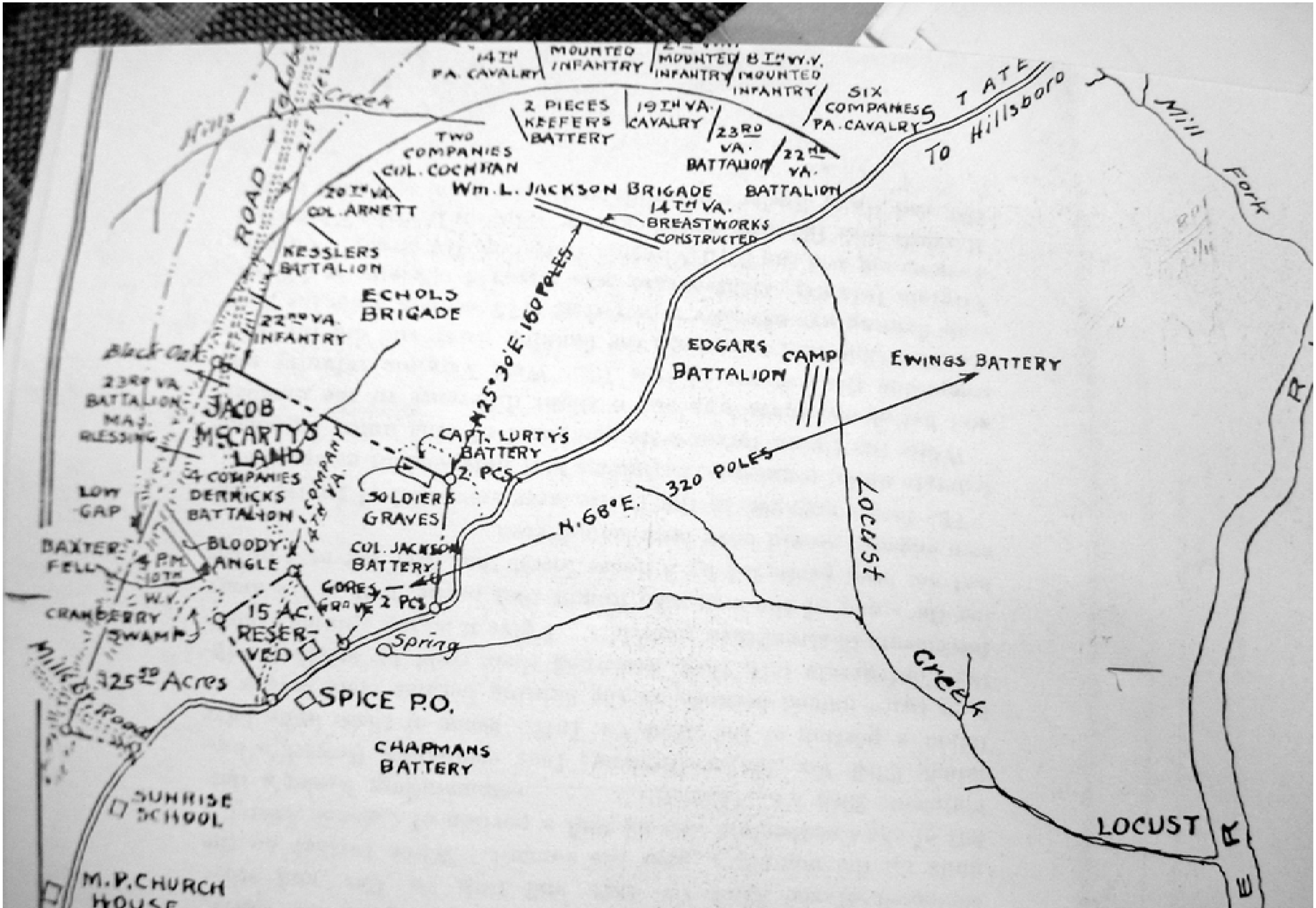
The Droop Mountain Battle

(A paper prepared by John D. Sutton)

After the country was freed from Indian invasions and Virginia became established, the people began to look more to their financial affairs and public interests. It was not long until those west of the Alleghenys became jealous of their eastern brethren. Tobacco was the money crop of the east, raised by slave labor, whilst those west of the mountains depended for many years upon furs and ginseng as their principal commodity in trade. And as it has been from the beginning of time taxation began to be agitated. The great body of the east escaped very largely from their equal share of the burden, but controlled very largely the political affairs of the state. The western portion of the state was powerless. Their only relief was in separation. The Civil War afforded them that opportunity; hence when the war came on, 32,000 of the young men of Western Virginia joined the Union forces. Though they were living in a slave state the great majority refused to answer the call of Virginia, and when the 20th of June, 1863, came, and West Virginia was admitted as a state into the union, the defenders of the new state were determined to sustain and defend the state at whatever cost of blood and treasure. The south was as fully determined to retain the territory of the state, and to prevent the rending of the state—a state for which we all have the most profound love and respect. But a sacrifice had to be made and the battle was joined—a battle of separation. The best blood of Virginia and West Virginia, men who had met on many bloody battlefields prior to the great Battle of Droop Mountain, soldiers inured to hardship and dangers, not soldiers of fortune, not soldiers for spoil, but men in whose breasts was a living principle, a principle implanted in their youth by their fathers. At a distance, it would look like common consent that the forces were to be assembled for a final test of strength. General Averell, with a very formidable force, left Beverly on November 1st, to find the enemy and give battle wherever he might be found. General Wm. L. Jackson, commanding a brigade and several other units, battalions and companies, was joined by General Echols on the morning of the 6th by a splendid brigade of fighting men. General Averell encountered the Confederates in force near Mill Point on the morning of the 5th and drove them to the foot of Droop Mountain, and there

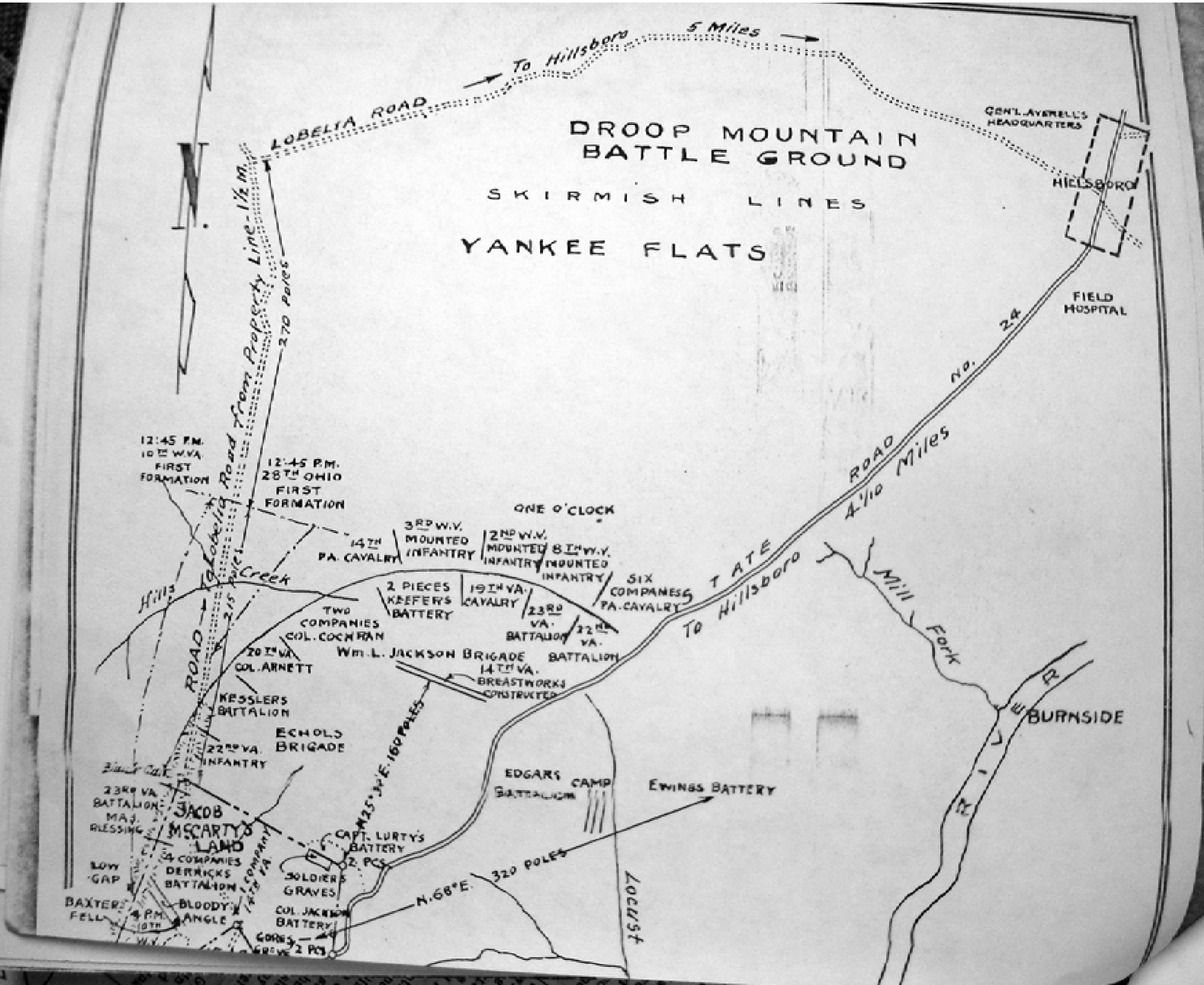

DROOP MOUNTAIN
BATTLE GROUND
SKIRMISH LINES
YANKEE FLATS
N.
LOBELIA ROAD
To Hillsboro
5 Miles
GEN'L AVERELL'S HEADQUARTERS
HILLSBORO
FIELD HOSPITAL
STATE ROAD NO. 24
To Hillsboro 4 1/10 Miles
Lobelia Road From Property Line 1½ m.
270 POLES
12:45 P.M. 10TH W.VA. FIRST FORMATION
12:45 P.M. 28TH OHIO FIRST FORMATION
ONE O'CLOCK
14TH PA. CAVALRY
3RD W.V. MOUNTED INFANTRY
2ND W.V. MOUNTED INFANTRY
8TH W.V. MOUNTED INFANTRY
SIX COMPANIES PA. CAVALRY
2 PIECES KEEFER'S BATTERY
19TH VA. CAVALRY
23RD VA. BATTALION
22ND VA. BATTALION
TWO COMPANIES COL. COCHRAN
20TH VA. COL. ARNETT
Wm. L. JACKSON BRIGADE
14TH VA. BREASTWORKS CONSTRUCTED
Hills Creek
ROAD
KESSLERS BATTALION
ECHOLS BRIGADE
22ND VA. INFANTRY
23RD VA. BATTALION MAJ. BLESSING
JACOB McCARTY'S LAND
LOW GAP
2 COMPANIES DERRICKS BATTALION
BAXTER FELL
BLOODY ANGLE
4 P.M.
CAPT. LURTY'S BATTERY 2 PCS.
SOLDIERS GRAVES
COL. JACKSON BATTERY
GORES 2 PCS.
N.25° E. 160 POLES
N.68° E. 320 POLES
EDGARS BATTALION
CAMP
EWINGS BATTERY
LOCUST
Mill Fork
RIVER
BURNSIDE


12:45 P.M.
10TH W.VA.
FIRST
FORMATION
12:45 P.M.
28TH OHIO
FIRST
FORMATION
Lobelia Road
ONE O'CLOCK
14TH
PA. CAVALRY
3RD W.V.
MOUNTED
INFANTRY
2ND W.V.
MOUNTED
INFANTRY
8TH W.V.
MOUNTED
INFANTRY
SIX
COMPANIES
PA. CAVALRY
STATE
ROAD TO Hillsbo
Hills Creek
215 poles
2 PIECES
KEEFERS
BATTERY
19TH VA.
CAVALRY
23RD
VA.
BATTALION
22ND
VA.
BATTALION
TWO
COMPANIES
COL. COCHRAN
Wm. L. JACKSON BRIGADE
20TH VA.
COL. ARNETT
14TH VA.
BREASTWORKS
CONSTRUCTED
ROAD
KESSLERS
BATTALION
ECHOLS
BRIGADE
N25°30'E. 160 POLES
22ND VA.
INFANTRY
EDGARS
BATTALION
CAMP
EWINGS BATTERY
23RD VA.
BATTALION
MAJ.
BLESSING
JACOB
McCARTY'S
LAND
CAPT. LURTY'S
BATTERY
2. PCS.
4 COMPANIES
DERRICKS
BATTALION
1 COMPANY
14TH VA.
LOW
GAP
SOLDIERS
GRAVES
N. 68° E. 320 POLES
LOCUST
BAXTER
FELL
4 P.M.
10TH
W.V.
BLOODY
ANGLE
COL. JACKSON
BATTERY
GORES
GROVE
2 PCS



MAP OF

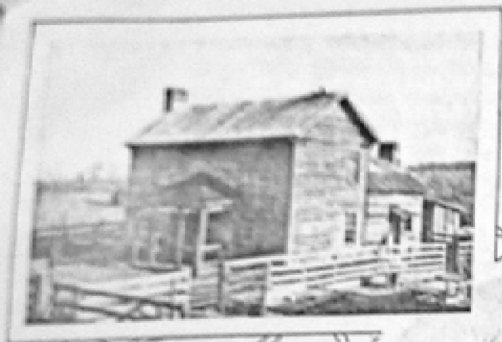
DROOP MOUNT


DROOP MOUNTAIN
BATTLE GROUND
SKIRMISH LINES
YANKEE FLATS
To Hillsboro 5 Miles
LOBELIA ROAD
GEN'L AVERELL'S HEADQUARTERS
HILLSBORO
FIELD HOSPITAL
N.
Road from Property Line - 1½ M.
270 POLES
12:45 P.M. 10TH W.VA. FIRST FORMATION
12:45 P.M. 28TH OHIO FIRST FORMATION
ONE O'CLOCK
14TH PA. CAVALRY
3RD W.V. MOUNTED INFANTRY
2ND W.V. MOUNTED INFANTRY
8TH W.V. MOUNTED INFANTRY
SIX COMPANIES PA. CAVALRY
STATE ROAD NO. 24
To Hillsboro 4 1/10 Miles
Mill Fork
RIVER
BURNSIDE
Hills Creek
ROAD
Lobelia
215 POLES
2 PIECES KEEFER'S BATTERY
19TH VA. CAVALRY
23RD VA. BATTALION
22ND VA. BATTALION
TWO COMPANIES COL. COCHRAN
20TH VA. COL. ARNETT
WM. L. JACKSON BRIGADE
14TH VA. BREASTWORKS CONSTRUCTED
KESSLERS BATTALION
ECHOLS BRIGADE
22ND VA. INFANTRY
23RD VA. BATTALION MAJ. BLESSING
JACOB MCCARTY'S LAND
4 COMPANIES DERRICKS BATTALION
1 COMPANY 14TH VA
LOW GAP
BAXTERS FELL
4 P.M. 10TH W.V.
BLOODY ANGLE
CAPT. LURTY'S BATTERY 2 PCS
SOLDIERS GRAVES
COL. JACKSON BATTERY
2 PCS
N.35°W.E. 160 POLES
N.68°E. 320 POLES
EDGARS BATTALION
CAMP
EWINGS BATTERY
Locust

camped for the night. On the morning of the 6th, General Averell threw out a strong skirmish line that cleared his front to the foot of the Mountain. About 9 A. M. the 10th W. Va. Inft., 28th Ohio Inft. and one company of the 14th Pa. Cav. and two pieces of Ewing's Battery were sent around on a back road 6½ miles where they formed, and struck the enemy in force. Here is where the principal and hardest part of the battle was fought, and in passing over one small plot of cleared land, not comprising more than one acre, thirteen were killed and forty-seven were wounded. Some of those wounded died later, so if in this battlefield covering nearly two thousand acres of land and fought on by seven thousand determined soldiers, what would the casualty list have been if the land had been cleared. According to numbers, it might have been a second Lookout Mountain, a Fredericksburg, or a battle of great slaughter. Providence was kind, whilst the Mountain State was baptized in blood. Averell then formed the 2nd, 3rd and 8th W. Va. Mounted Infantry, with a portion of the 14th Pa. Cavalry in line of battle, who succeeded in driving the Confederate forces, composed of the 22nd Va. Inft. and 19th Va. Cav. and other units up the mountain, near the summit. While further on the left of the Confederate line we find a portion of Colonel Averell's regiment, 20th Va., Colonel....................commanding, Kesler's Battalion, 23rd Va., Major Blessing; four companies Derrick's battalion, a portion of the 22nd Va. Inft. Some of these units have been twice named because, as the fighting became more severe on the Confederate left, they weakened their right by sending reinforcements to strengthen their left. I give it as my opinion, knowing the spirit of the men who fought that battle, that if the army had not been protected by a dense forest that fifty per cent of the men engaged would have been slaughtered.

The forces engaged in the Battle were composed of twelve Confederate units, regiments, battalions and independent companies.

While the Union forces were composed of nine units, regiments and battalions, there was but a slight difference in the numbers composing the two armies, the 10th West Virginia infantry and the 23rd Ohio that comprised the flanking party and did the principle fighting was officially reported as 1175 soldiers while the 22nd Virginia Infantry, Confederate, was reported officially at 550 soldiers strong and the 23rd Virginia Battalion 350 strong. Captain Marshall with 125 dismounted cavalry, Captain Derring's battalion 300, and Major Kesler's battalion and other units composed a very



TEMPORARY HOSPITAL, NOW SPICE POSTOFFICE. BAXTER DIED HERE. NOV. 7, 1863.



HOUSE IN WHICH MAJOR BAILEY DIED NOV. 7, 1863



TREE UNER WHICH GEN. ROBT. E. LEE SLEPT, NIGHT OF SEPT. 15, 1861, NEAR DROOP MOUNTAIN.



AVERELL'S HOSPITAL— BEARD'S RESIDENCE AT HILLSBORO.

Scenes from Droop Mountain Battlefield

elegant fighting force. These units were concentrated on the Confederate left and fought the 10th and 28th. So it was a battle royal by seasoned troops of approximately equal numbers.

What turned the tide of battle was the neglect of the Confederate general to fortify his position and protect his flank. Averell, an officer of superior ability, took advantage of the situation and turned the flank of the enemy with his infantry and gave them such a slight margin for their escape which caused much confusion.

All that saved the Confederates from being cut off was the lake that protected their left flank. If Generals Jackson and Echols had fortified the back road over which the flanking units marched and protedted their lines by falling timber and temporary breast works on the mountain side, which they had abundant time to do, their position would have been impregnable. The mere height of a mountain is of but slight advantage to those defending it, if they are not protected by breast works. When the 10th West Virginia Infantry succeeded in gaining a position on the left of the Confederate line, the Confederate commander seeing their peril and danger of being cut off, ordered a retreat. The roads being blocked by cavalry, artillery and wagon trains caused much confusion. The Union victory was not the result of a lack of number on the Confederate side, nor to the gallantry of her soldiers, but a lack on the part of their commanders to comprehend the situation and take advantage of their position.

Now we come to another phase of the history of Droop Mountain. We reason from analogy and from prehistoric evidence, that Droop Mountain has been a battlefield of some prehistoric race, or by the early Indian tribes of America. We read from journals of Capt. Wm. Trent, who says that the Shawnees were the most remarkable of all the people inhabiting the region east of the Mississippi. In 1682 they fell under the rule of the Six Nations and for half a century they existed in various branches. The Miamis were a powerful nation. It is said they were the only Indians that ever waged a successful war with the Six Nations. The Delaware Nation consisted of five tribal organizations. They were driven by the Six Nations from the Delaware river to the Susquehanna, then to the Monongahela. Kercheval says that the Catawba and Delaware Indians were said to have been engaged in war when the valley of Virginia was first discovered. Several bloody battles were fought between those tribes on the Potomac. Other battles occurred on South Branch in Hampshire County, and near Franklin, Pendleton County, according to

tradition, a battle occurred between the Indians on Cow Pasture River near Millborough in Bath county. We see that near and on every side of Droop Mountain Indian battles occurred, and there is every reason to believe that possibly many battles were fought on the Droop. It was not only a fortress, but a supply of war material rich and inexhaustible.

I am impressed with the thought that in the ages long gone by that some of the western or southern tribes of North America had one of their strong defensive outposts on the Droop Mountain.

There are unmistakable evidences of it in the rich valley at the foot of the mountain where in the rich, level land supplies were abundant and where their warriors could be assembled to a naturally fortified position in the plains at the foot of the Droop Mountain excavations, where thousands of tons of rough flints have been removed.

And on the top of the mountain in a field by the edge of the lake the ground is covered with spears and arrowheads, a field where the natives have gathered thousands of the Indian handiwork and the chips and spalls to this day cover the ground.

This must have been a great military camping ground for the warriors of the forest by the side of a lake where the waters flow up cold and sparkling. I imagine in this ancient lake there were countless millions of trout from which these warriors feasted and from the valleys and rivers. And rich hunting ground. Supplies were abundant to feed the warriors, whose duty it was to protect the rich hunting grounds. And this the metropolis of the assembled tribes it is known that in the ages of the past different tribes, fierce and warlike, fought with desperation and relentless fury over the possession of favored territory. For time unknown the tribes of the north and those of the south were at enmity.

Droop Mountain was doubtless one of the strongest strategic position on the spurs of the Allegheny mountains. Droop Mountain points with unmistakable evidence to the metropolis of some powerful and war-like nation and we doubt not that the very ground over which the soldiers of the sixties fought with such courage and daring was one made red with the blood of the savage, a war-like people long since extinct.

The evidence they left is crude but distinct. Let us in the name of a history-loving people, living in the pride of a great age, mark this historic battlefield, dedicated to the freedom of West Virginia, with monuments of granite embellished in art that will forever commemorate the imperishable memory and heroism of the sons of our beloved State.

Report of the Droop Mountain Battlefield Commission

The Droop Mountain Battlefield Commission respectfully submits the following report: That on the 25th day of January, 1927, House Joint Resolution No. 8, was adopted, which is as follows:

"Providing for the appointment of a commission for the battlefield on Droop Mountain."

Resolved by the Legislature of West Virginia:

WHEREAS, One of the hard fought battles of the Civil War occurred at Droop Mountain, on November 6, 1863, a battle in which West Virginia soldiers, both Union and Confederate, participated; and,

WHEREAS, The intervening years have obliterated many of the scars of that battle, yet there are still living old soldiers and citizens who can mark out the various positions of the different regiments, battalions and companies that were engaged in the battle; and,

WHEREAS, Droop Mountain is a very high elevation overlooking the valley of the Greenbrier River, the little levels of Pocahontas County, and the far off peaks of the Alleghany Mountains, making it one of the most beautiful scenic spots in West Virginia; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to appoint a committee of five, three from the House and two from the Senate, whose duty it will be to look over the battlefield, temporarily mark the battle lines, and secure all necessary information from the old soldiers and citizens yet living in the community, that everything authentic may be preserved for future generations. The committee shall ascertain the owners of the land upon which the battle was fought and take a conditional option on some part of such land, of not less than fifty acres, at a price that seems reasonable to the committee.

The members of the committee shall be paid their actual expenses incurred in carrying out this resolution.

Pursuant to the Joint Resolution aforesaid and in compliance therewith, your Excellency on the 21st day of April, 1927, appointed a commission as follows:

From the House of Delegates:

John D. Sutton of Sutton, West Virginia.

N. F. Kendall of Grafton, West Virginia.

M. M. Harrison of Confidence, West Virginia.

From the Senate:

A. L. Helmick of Thomas, West Virginia.

Robert F. Kidd of Glenville, West Virginia.

That your Commission met on the 28th day of April, 1927, in the City of Charleston, and organized by the election of John D. Sutton as chairman and N. F. Kendall as Secretary.

The Commission at this meeting authorized the Chairman to employ a competent engineer to aid and assist in the preparation of the map of the battlefield, showing the most important points in this, one of the fiercest and most decisive battles waged on West Virginia soil during the Civil War. The Commission then adjourned to meet at the call of the Chairman.

Your Commission pursuant to the call of the Chairman on the 18th day of July, 1927, met at Marlinton and on the 19th visited the scene of the battlefield on Droop Mountain, accompanied by quite a number of prominent and interested citizens from Marlinton and Hillsboro—many of whom were thoroughly acquainted with the battlefield and furnished much valuable information to the Commission.

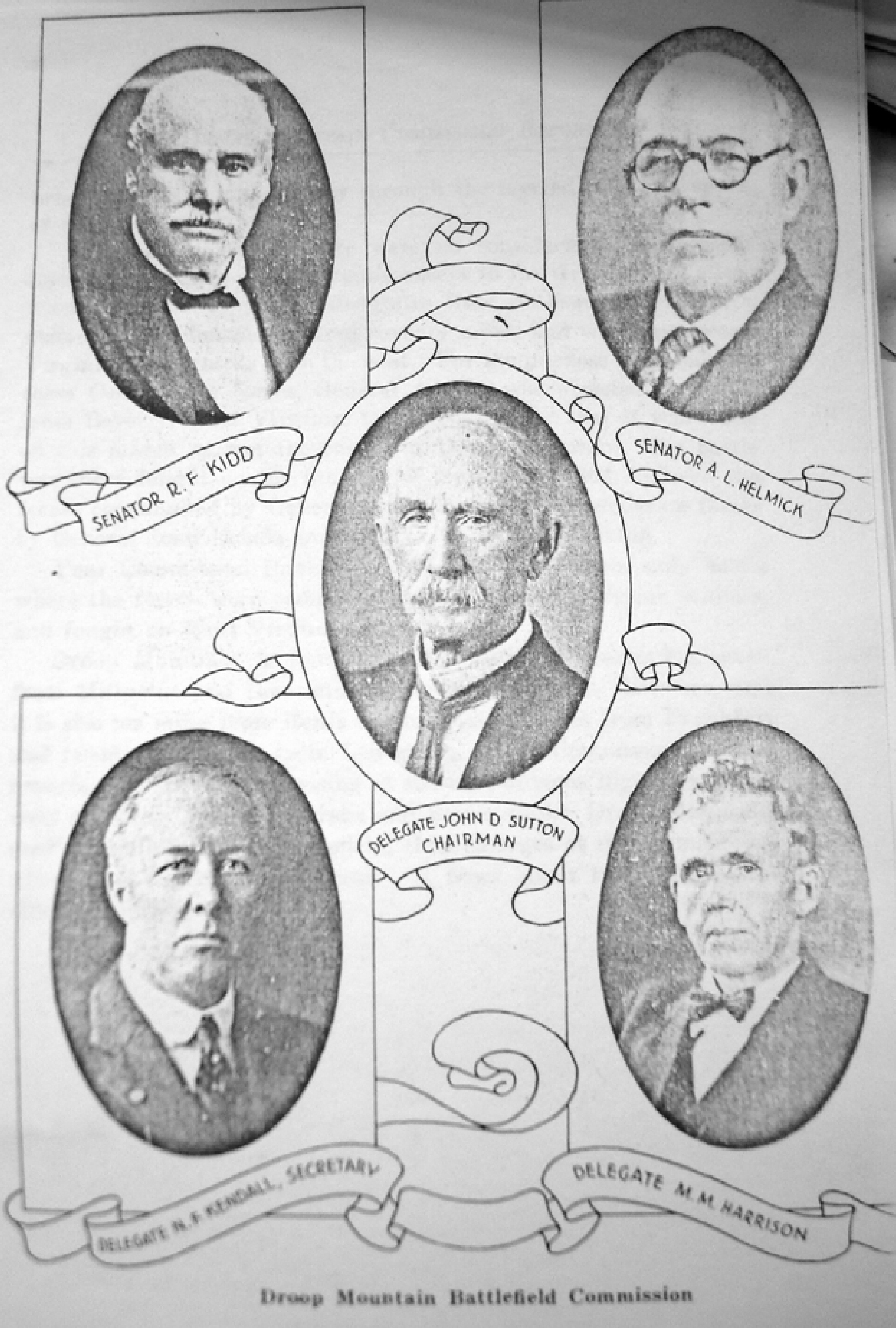
On July 20th, 1927, the Commission met in session at the residence of Mrs. Rebecca B. McCarty, which is located on the farm where the great and destructive battle was fought. All of the members of the Commission were present.

The Commission inspected the battlefield and made a fairly complete survey of the same. It comprises more than two thousand acres of territory.

Your Commission further reports that they stood on the summit of Droop Mountain on a calm, quiet summer day, when the whole surrounding country seemed at peace and there was nothing to indicate that sixty-four years prior to that time those who wore the blue and those clad in the gray were engaged on that hill in one gigantic struggle for the mastery of West Virginia, then in its infancy. Each army fought for what it believed to be right and nearly all of the men who were actors in that bloody drama were West Virginians. But the North and South ended their bitter struggle, the Republic was preserved, and the animosity engendered by that conflict has passed away and universal peace reigns throughout the Republic.

The scene spread out before us was one of indescribable beauty and enchantment. Towering mountains, the smiling and fertile plain and the famous and historic Greenbrier River, flowing gently at the base of the rugged mountain. Nowhere in all of our travels have we witnessed such scenic beauty or such a location for a great State Park.

After such inspection your Commission decided that a part of the battlefield should be optioned for "A Battlefield State Park" and decided that the ground embraced in the McCarty farm, con-



Droop Mountain Battlefield Commission

sisting of about one hundred and forty-one acres, this covering the spot where the battle was most fiercely waged, and such option was obtained, subject, however to a reservation of fifteen acres around the residence and also the graveyard of one-half acre.

This option is filed herewith and made part of this report and the Secretary was directed to send a copy of the option to your Excellency. The matter of making a survey and of locating and marking the important points of interest was left to the Chairman.

Your Commission further reports that the Chairman caused to be made a map of the said battlefield, showing the location of the battle lines and position of the different units engaged therein, as well as much other valuable information, which plat is filed herewith and made part of this report.

The Commission then adjourned to meet again at the call of the Chairman. A call was made by him for a meeting to be held at Weston, West Virginia, on the 28th day of December, 1927, at which meeting all the members were present, except Delegate Harrison. At this meeting the scope of the report of the Commission was decided upon and the preparation of the report was delegated to Senator Kidd, with the aid of the Chairman and Secretary. It was the expressed intention to make the report very complete, and that it should contain the photographs of your Excellency and of the Commission, and further contain the cuts and a brief biographic sketch of the leading officers engaged in that hotly contested battle, as well as photographic views of the field and of the Little Levels Valley. That it also contain a picture of the old hospital now standing, and further a recommendation for a lake and flying field, and that it also contain letters and interviews obtained from soldiers engaged in the battle and other interesting incidents connected therewith.

Your Commission further reports that all of the matters set forth are filed herewith or printed in this report and asked to be made part thereof.

The Commission reports that Droop Mountain is a high elevation, nearly 3,000 feet above sea level, and contains several high peaks; the land is rolling, and is a limestone soil and the tract optioned is about one-half cleared. The woodland contains some valuable timber.

The scenery from this mountain is beautiful; stretching northward is what is known as the Little Levels of Pocahontas County, and a magnificent view of the Alleghany Mountains and the Green-

brier River as it cuts its way through the myriad hills and spurs of the Alleghenies.

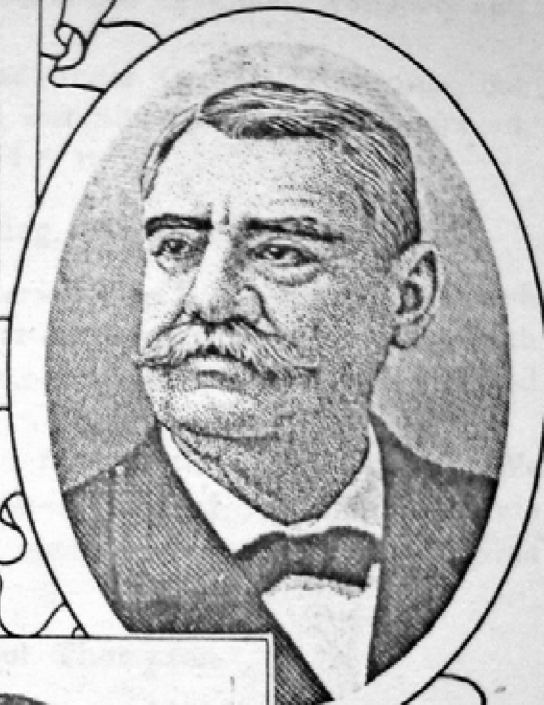
Prior to this battle there were no considerable Confederate forces anywhere in West Virginia except in the Greenbrier Valley, which was held by the Confederates from its head to its foot, a distance of about one hundred seventy miles, and which protected Virginia from attacks from the west. For the purpose of dislodging these Confederate forces, General Averell was directed to march from Beverly, West Virginia, to Lewisburg and that it was while on this march he met the enemy at Droop Mountain. The battle was there fought on the 6th day of November, 1863, between the forces commanded by General Averell, and the Confederate forces by General John Echols and Colonel William L. Jackson.

Your Commission further reports that this was the only battle where the forces were composed largely of West Virginia soldiers, and fought on West Virginia soil.

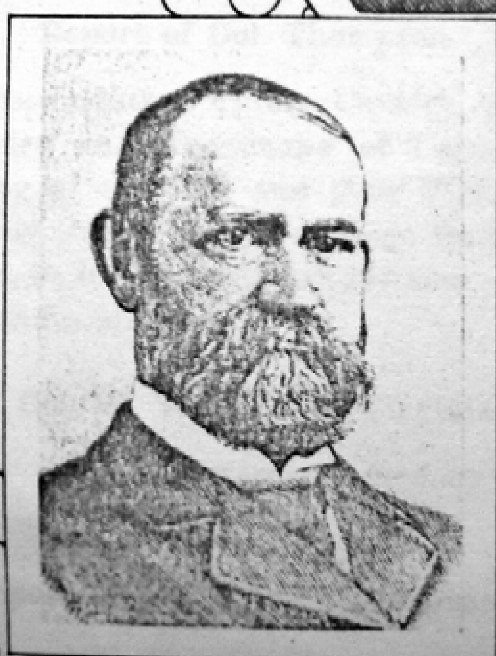
Droop Mountain is fourteen miles south of Marlinton, seven from Millpoint and four and one-tenth miles from Hillsboro, and it is also ten miles from Renic station, sixteen miles from Frankfort and twenty-four miles from Lewisburg. Your Commission further reports that Hills Creek, rising at the base of some high mountains, west of Droop Mountain, sinks and passes under Droop Mountain, near the middle of the battlefield, then emerges at the eastern edge where it is called Locust Creek. It flows about two miles to the Greenbrier River.



BRIG. GEN.
WM. L. JACKSON



BRIG. GEN.
JOHN ECHOLS



COL. W. P. THOMPSON

COMMANDING OFFICERS OF CONFEDERATE TROOPS

Reports Made by Participants

Your Commission sets out herein a partial report made of said battle by the leading officers who participated therein:

General Averell's Report:

On the first day of November, I left Beverly with my command consisting of the 28th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Col. A. Moor; 10th West Virginia Infantry, Col. T. M. Harris; 2nd West Virginia Mounted Infantry, Lieut. Col. A. Scott; 3rd West Virginia Mounted Infantry, Lieut. Col. F. W. Thompson; 8th West Virginia Mounted Infantry, Col. J. H. Oley; 14th Pennsylvania Cavalry, Col. J. N. Schoonmaker; Gibson's Battalion and Batteries B & G, First West Virginia Light Artillery, Capt. J. V. Keeper and C. T. Ewing.

On the morning of the 6th we approached the enemy's position. The infantry and one corps of cavalry was sent to the right to ascend a range of hills, with orders to attack the enemy's left and rear, the attack of our infantry, 1,175 strong, was conducted skilfully by Col. Moor.

The 2nd, 3rd and 8th, dismounted, were moved in line obliquely to the right, until their right was joined to Moor's left. Col. Moor says when he arrived in front of the enmy's position, at 1:45 P. M. he formed a line and ordered Col. Harris to move up in double quick, who arrived in the nick of time. "See first formation map."

Lieut. Col. Scott's Report

Lieut. Col. Alex. Scott, 2nd West Virginia Mounted Infantry, says that at about 12 o'clock, having moved to the front, "I was ordered to dismount my command and fight on foot, and was ordered to take a position between the third and eighth. At this time we found the 3rd, 8th and 14th Pennsylvania Cavalry in line of battle, with Jackson's force. The 2nd, 3rd and 8th West Virginia Infantry, at once immediately in front of the breastworks."

I went into action with two hundred men; out of that number there were nine killed, fourteen wounded, two mortally, one of whom has since died, seven severely and five slightly.

Report of Colonel John Oley

Eighth West Virginia Mounted Infantry. After taking my place with column on the morning of the 6th, I was ordered to clear

companies of the 23rd Battalion. Later, Colonel Patton was ordered to detach these companies of the 22nd Virginia Infantry under Captain John K. Thompson. Colonel George S. Patton commanded Echols Brigade. The 22nd Virginia went into action with five hundred and fifty strong, losing one hundred and thirteen in killed, wounded and missing. The 23rd Virginia Battalion, three hundred and fifty strong, lost sixty-one in killed, wounded and missing.

Three companies of the 22nd under Captain Thompson, one hundred and twenty-five strong, lost nine killed, thirty wounded, twelve missing. Battle ended at 4 P. M.

Report of Maj. Wm. Blessing, 23rd Virginia Battalion

"When the fighting became very severe I was ordered to march with six companies to the support of Captain Marshall, who, with one hundred and twenty-five dismounted cavalry, was being forced back on the left.

"We were then forced back to a fence at the Bloody Angle. We were then reinforced by three companies of the 22nd Virginia Infantry, and one dismounted company of the 14th Virginia Cavalry.

Report of Col. Thompson

Colonel Thompson, 19th Virginia Cavalry, says that he sent one hundred cavalry under command of Captain Marshall, the command consisting of the 19th and 20th Virginia Cavalry just then, Major Blessing commanding Dennings Battery, consisting of three hundred men, he having deployed his men on the right of the line formed by Captain Marshall.

Report of Col. W. Wiley, 20th Virginia Cavalry

Says that about 2 P. M. we were attacked by the 2nd, 3rd and 8th West Virginia Mounted Infantry.

Report of Col. Milton J. Ferguson

Colonel Ferguson, 16th Virginia Cavalry, says that he reported to General Echols on the 5th of November, who was then on the march, and arrived at the camp of Colonel Jackson at the eastern base of Droop Mountain, at 6 A. M. on the morning of the 6th. One squadron of the 14th Regiment was ordered to take position on the

old road of Locust Creek. The efficient men of six companies were dismounted, four companies placed on extreme left under command of Lieutenant Colonel Gibson and two companies in center. John D. Baxter, orderly sergeant of Company F, 10th West Virginia Infantry, was the first one to cross the rail fence at the bloody angle, and fell mortally wounded inside the enemy's lines.

Letters Bearing Upon the Battle

Brownsville, Fayette County,
Pennsylvania.
November 16, 1927.

DEAR SIR:

I saw your inquiry about Colonel Schoonmaker of Pittsburgh, in the *National Tribune* for the week of November 11. In reply I would inform you that he is dead. He died October 11th, eighty-six years of age. He died from the effects of an operation for appendicitis. I was with Colonel Schoonmaker in the Battle of Droop Mountain in the 14th Pennsylvania Cavalry, Company E.

GEORGE W. ARISON.

Chapel, W. Va., July 12, 1927.

DEAR SIR AND COMRADE:

I do not feel that I have health or the strength to meet you at the Droop Mountain Battlefield next week, much as I would love to. I hope you will be able to properly locate the field. If you could find some Confederate soldiers that were in the fight or native citizens who were acquainted might be helpful. As I remember the enemy were stationed in line of battle and we advanced on them. They soon left the patch, as I remember, during the hottest part of the fight. I was near the head of the Company where we joined Company A. Sergeant of Company A—I can't think of his name now—was killed near my side. Wheeler, Milt Rollyson and others were wounded near about the same time. When the enemy fled the company and regiment that were able followed in pursuit, I think, to Lewisburg. I confess that I was more concerned in what was going on than in noting the lay of the land. Please excuse the rambling. Hope you succeed.

Respectfully



T GEORGE W. BROWN
COMPANY A

CAPT. WM. GRAMM
COMPANY B
(PROMOTED TO MAJOR)

CAPT. JACOB M. RIFE
COMPANY C

MAJOR
HEDGEMAN SLACK

CAPT. ALONZO M. WILSON
COMPANY E

CAPT. EDGAR B. BLUNDON
COMPANY F
(PROMOTED TO MAJOR)

T. FLETCHER C. LANHAM
COMPANY H

CAPT. FRANCIS MATHERS
COMPANY I

CAPT. JAMES S. CASSADY
COMPANY G

CAPT. ELIAS POWELL
COMPANY K

CAPT.
ISAAC M. RUCKER
COMPANY L

CAPT.
WM. A. WALTON
COMPANY M

ICERS OF 8TH WEST VIRGINIA MOUNTED INFANTRY, LATER CHANGED TO 7TH WEST VIRGINIA CAVALRY

Coffeeville, Kansas, March 5, 1927.

DEAR SIR AND COMRADE:

Your letter just to hand having been forwarded to me from Chapel. My recollection of the Droop Mountain Battle is indefinite. I think both regiments marched up the same road until near the summit, the 28th in the lead, near the top filed to the left until both regiments were the same distance on the mountain, when we faced and marched toward the enemy and soon found them. Our formation was Companies A, F, D, and C, after which I am not sure, only Company B was the extreme left. I do not remember any troops on our right. I am only guessing from my recollection, the engagement began not later than 10 A. M. and ended by noon, or before. I do not remember that there was a skirmish line. I always thought our company struck the most formidable point in the enemy's line. I would love to go over the field but do not now feel that I will be able. Anything I can do will be cheerfully done. With best wishes.

HENRY BENDER.

NOTE: Captain Bender was mistaken as to the time that the battle ended.

Progress, W. Va., April 20, 1927.

DEAR MR. SUTTON:

Your letter received the 19th inst.

The battle of Droop Mountain begun about 10 o'clock A. M. and lasted about one hour, as well as I remember.

I belonged to Company F, 10th West Virginia Volunteer Infantry. My position battle ranks. General William Jackson's troops were in front, and I do not remember about the skirmish line. Ninety-two prisoners were captured, and do not know the number killed.

My health will not permit my attending a meeting of the committee.

Very truly yours,

I. G. ENGEL.

NOTE: He was mistaken as to the length of the engagement.

Cottageville, W. Va., May 9, 1927.

MY DEAR OLD FRIEND:

I received ...

hear from you. I would have answered sooner but my health is very poor and I have been ill for several weeks. Now, as I am feeling better, I will try and write a few lines, giving you the information desired.

We camped, as you will remember, in front of Joe Beard's at the foot of Droop Mountain. The next morning at dawn we broke camp and started across the fields toward a low gap in the mountain, in hope of gaining the pike behind the Confederates, on the west side of the mountain. We were led by Austin Brown, Ike Brown and Mose Stilley, former residents of that locality. Before reaching the low gap on top of the mountain we ran into the Confederates in the woods. The battle now begins, it being about ten o'clock. The 10th West Virginia was in front, followed by the 28th Ohio. When we struck the Confederates we faced south. The battle raged along the top of the mountain southward.

I was wounded near the pike, 60 or 80 yards distance from it, at the close of the battle. The Confederate who shot me was already wounded and was resting on a log. He shot me as I was on my way to try and disarm him. The other boys were wounded between the low gap and the place where the pike crosses the mountain. The battle ceased sometime between twelve and one o'clock. The dead and wounded were carried away to Joe Beard's home, where they had erected a temporary hospital.

I am the only 10th West Virginia soldier left in Jackson County.

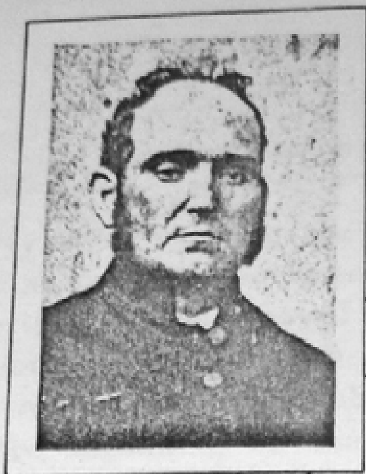
Are W. F. and Silas Morrison still living?

I was glad to hear that Captain Bender was still alive, and pleased to know that you are well and strong. I have always felt indebted to you for saving my life on Bolivar Heights. As regards my family, we are all well, my children are scattered, some being in Ohio and some in West Virginia, while my eldest son lives in Florida. I would like to see you once more and talk over our old war days. Come over to Cottageville with Eugene Slaughter sometime. Drive over from Sutton. My faith is clear and strong in Christ and for a home in Heaven.

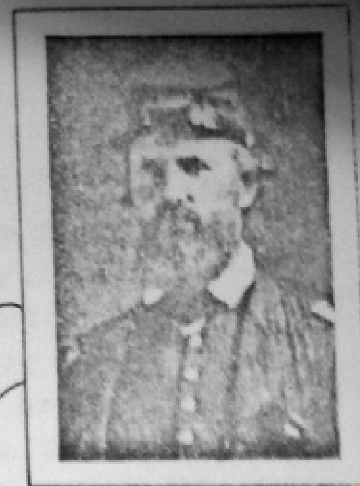
Write me soon again. Best regards to you and family.

Your old comrade,

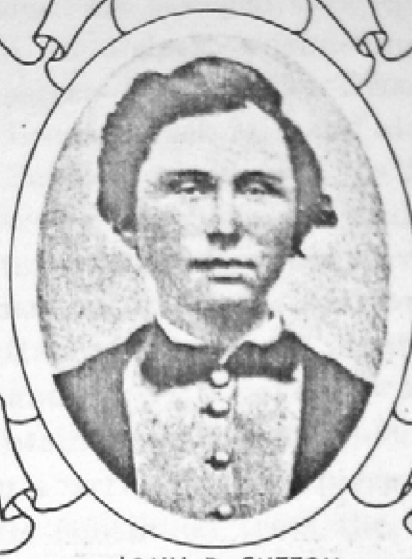
SOME PARTICIPANTS IN THE BATTLE OF DROOP MOUNTAIN



A W GREGG
CHAPLAIN
8TH W. VA MTD. INFANTRY



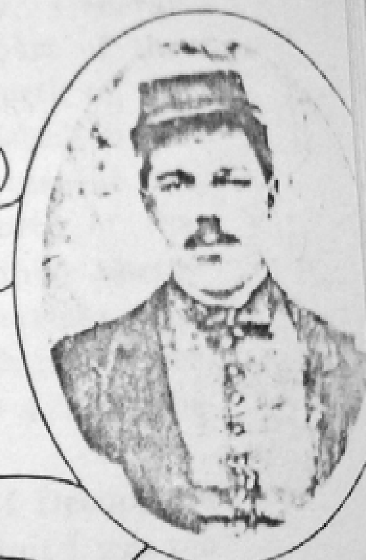
HENRY H. WITHERS
MAJOR
10 TH W. VA. INFANTRY



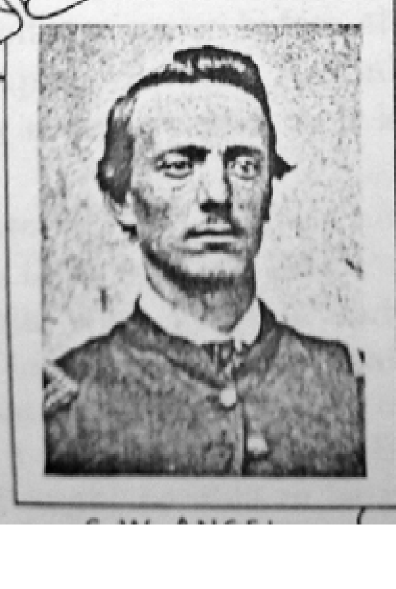
JOHN D. SUTTON
CO F, 10TH W VA. INFANTRY

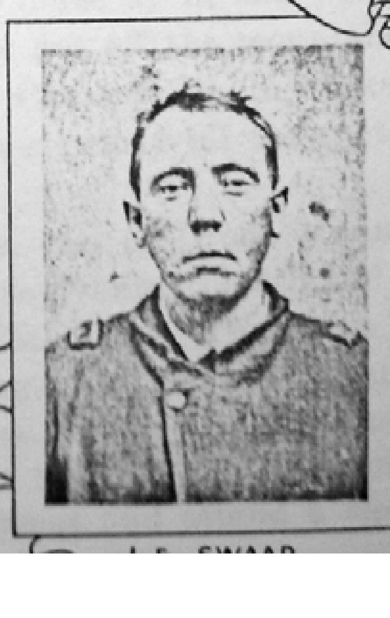


JOHN D. BAXTER
ORDERLY SGT.
CO. F, 10TH W. VA. INF.
FELL LEADING
LAST CHARGE



LIEUT. HENRY BEN
CO. F, 10TH W VA
PROMOTED T
CAPTAIN
FOR GALLAN





Brownsville, Fayette County, Pennsylvania.

DEAR SIR AND COMRADE:

I see by the *National Tribune* where you inquire for information of any old comrade who was in the Battle of Droop Mountain. I was in that battle.

I belonged to the 14th Pennsylvania Cavalry. The 14th Pennsylvania and the 2nd Virginia, 28th Ohio, Ewing's Battery of 1st Virginia Artillery, the 10th Virginia were sent around to the right to come in the rear of the fort. The brigade was dismounted at the foot of the mountain and we had orders to lay down and wait for orders.

I belonged to Company E, 14th Pennsylvania, and was wounded in my right arm, August 7, 1864, from which there is four inches of the bone removed. I am 81 years old, went to service when I was 16 years old. Was wounded at Moorefield, Virginia, also at Mt. Jackson, Virginia, in my finger.

GEORGE W. ARISON.

Soldiers Home Hospital, July 14, 1927.

DEAR SIR AND COMRADE:

I see in the *National Tribune* that you wished to get in communication with some survivor of the Battle of Droop Mountain. I was a member of the 10th West Virginia Regiment Infantry and took part in that battle. We were on the right wing of our forces and soon as we located the enemy in thick timber we charged and routed them without any casualties on our part, but with heavy loss to the enemy. Until we came to an open space where the timber had been cut down. There we received a galling fire, and lost a number of men, all from one volley. We then took shelter behind logs and timber, and that is where Sergeant Bird Curry lost his life. We then deployed to the right and routed the Johnnies, and that ended the battle.

Yours truly,

L. S. CLOTHIER,

Co. A, 10th West Virginia Infantry.

Gassaway, W. Va., April 27, 1927.

MY DEAR MR. SUTTON:

I will try and answer you at this late date, as I was away at the arrival of your letter, but will now try to do so.

In the morning of the 6th of November, as the day of the battle,

early in the morning, the Union army began to move on the Southern army in the levels near hills below, that is coming down from Marlinton. They moved down very early. Pop shooting began about 8 o'clock. Jackson moved his besieged back up on the crown of the Droop, and at about 10 o'clock, skirmishing began, very lively, beginning on the eastern face of the Droop, continuing around southward near the Locust Creek Mill and also north to the Black Mountain. General Echols arrived with his force from the direction of Lewisburg, between 8 and 9 o'clock, and Colonel Cochran near the same time, with the 14th Virginia Cavalry. General Echols with most of his men occupied the southern part of the mountain, but Derricks Battalion was placed on the north of the left wing of W. L. Jackson, and the 14th Cavalry was placed on the main top of the main mountain near the turnpike in rear of the artillery. General Jackson's artillery was placed north of the turnpike. His line of battle continued from the turnpike northward around to Hills Creek, including the line of Derricks skirmishers, as stated commenced at about 1 o'clock. Fighting fiercer and fiercer began in earnest and ended at or near 4 or 4:30 in the evening.

General Averell moved his men very near the top of Droop, the men were surprised, but I was not. I told the General but I was too late with the news. That is why I was there in the charge to call Colonel Derrick to fall back. I lost my horse by it, and was captured to boot, but got away before they got off the mountain. I belonged to Company B, 26th Virginia Cavalry, W. L. Jackson's Brigade. I was a courier and then knew nearly all the southern lines of battle.

The regiments in front of the center, east of Droop Mountain, that I knew was there was the 14th Pennsylvania, the 8th and 16th Cavalry, the 10th West Virginia and 28th Ohio. Those two regiments done the heavy part of the fighting. All lines that I come in contact with that day had skirmish lines. As to prisoners caught on either side, I don't remember. But there was forty captured when I was. I might be able to be present and attend a meeting of the Committee at some time this year, I can't just say.

You must be light on considering or criticising my pencil scratching, as my eyes are very bad.

Yours respectfully,

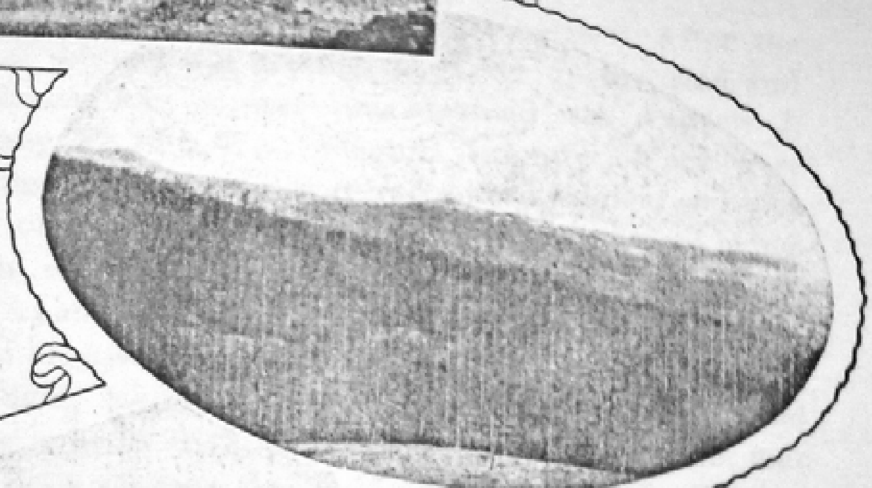
MILTON BUTCHER.

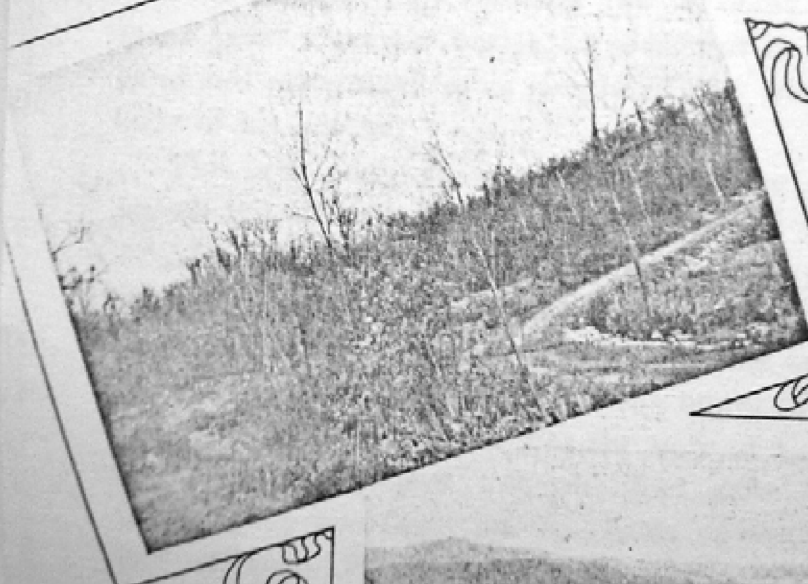
NOTE: The bones of the horse have been discovered



BLOODY ANGLE WHERE BAXTER FELL INSIDE ENEMY'S LINES WHILE LEADING HIS COMPANY, ALSO SHOWING UPPER END OF LAKE.

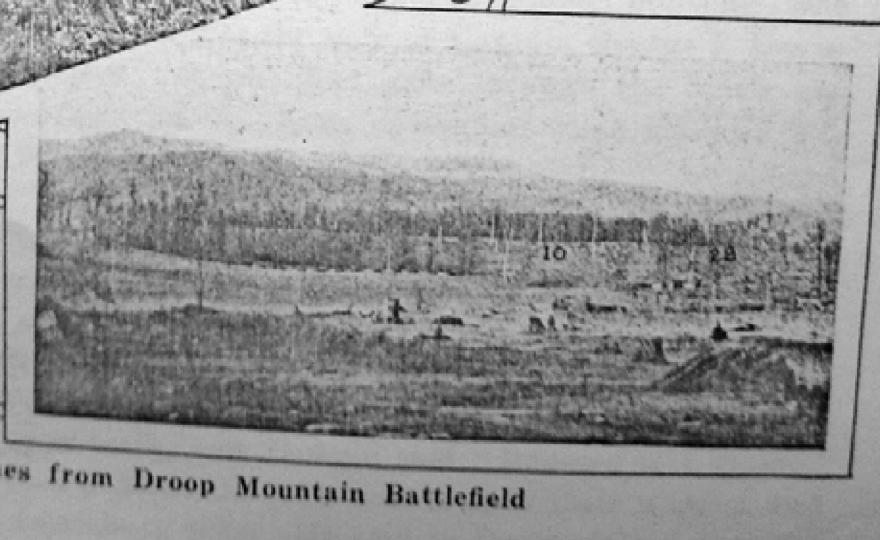
GE OVER WHICH 10TH W. VA. D 28TH OHIO CROSSED, AND RWARD LINE OF BATTLE AT :45 P.M.





WHERE THE FEDERAL INFANTRY STRUCK THE LEWISBURG PIKE AT LOWER END OF LAKE.

T FORMATION OF 10TH W. VA. 28TH OHIO AT EDGE OF FIELD, 5 P.M.



Scenes from Droop Mountain Battlefield

Incidents

Your Commission has tried to so mark the position of the different units and by actual survey and measurements, that the markers which we have planted and the maps which we have prepared, may be a sure guide to the public, and the descendants of the soldiers that fought the battle, and point to the very spot where their fathers stood in the greatest battle ever fought on West Virginia soil.

Milton Butcher, who was Jackson's courier, carried the last order that his chief gave. The order was to Colonel Derrick, and read, "Fall back to pike, west of artillery." He delivered the dispatch but his horse was killed and he was captured, but made his escape.

Major Kester, who commanded the 46th Battalion, was in front of the 28th Ohio. He stopped their advance and they were giving back, whereupon Kester shouted to his men to stand firm for two minutes, saying they were whipped, but before the two minutes were up the 10th West Virginia coming up as Colonel Moor says in his report, "just in the nick of time," turned the tide of battle, and the Major found it more convenient to run than stand.

About this time, the Confederate line was reinforced by four companies of the 22nd Virginia Infantry, and one company of the 14th Virginia Cavalry dismounted. They poured a deadly fire from behind a fail fence into the ranks of the 10th West Virginia Infantry, and especially into Company F, which happened to be in an exposed position, and many of its members were being shot down, and many wounded and some of its members began to fall back. Their Captain was in prison and the First Lieutenant was on staff duty, and the company had but one commanding officer, Lieutenant Henry Bender. John D. Baxter, the orderly sergeant was in advance of the company. At this point our Chairman saw the condition of the company and went up to Baxter and requested him to get back and help line up the company. To this request Baxter never replied, but rushed up and kicked two or three rails off of the fence and they both jumped over the fence and Baxter received a mortal wound. W. F. Morrison, W. M. Barnett and John A. Blagg we believe were the next to cross the fence, and while crossing Blagg was badly wounded and Barnett had a leg shot off. Morrison escaped unharmed. The man who shot Barnett gave his life

for the cause he espoused. George H. Morrison, Silas Carr and M. D. Shaver were the next of Company F to cross the rail fence. This occurred near the close of the battle. No braver man than J. D. Baxter ever espoused a cause or went to war. A few moments after this Major Bailey of the 22nd Virginia was mortally wounded, while trying to rally his men to make another stand. He was an officer and soldier of courage and daring.

Two most pathetic scenes occurred at that battle: After the battle, a squad of soldiers was detailed to gather up the dead and wounded, and among the number thus detailed was Andrew J. Short of Company F, 10th West Virginia Infantry. They were working in the night, and Short discovered a dead soldier, and took hold of his body to remove him to the place where they were bringing the dead and wounded together. He felt a crooked finger on the dead soldier's hand, and the size and feel of the man convinced Short that it was his brother, John. He, therefore, called for some one to bring a light, saying that he had found his brother, and when he had the light he discovered for a certainty that the man was his brother. In relating the incident to Dr. W. P. Newlon, many years after the battle, he said that he took his brother by the hand and recognized some peculiarity by which he knew the lifeless body of his brother.

This is an incident so rare that nothing similar has ever, to our knowledge, been recorded in the annals of warfare.

After the battle, a young woman was observed going among the Confederates, looking intently into the face of each one. On being asked what she was looking for she said, "I am looking for George." She was the guest at the house of Colonel McNeill. She had recently married and was the wife of Captain George I. Davisson, of Lewis County. George had gone through the battle unharmed and was far from the scene of conflict when his wife was looking among the dead.

While every battle has its tragedies, its heart rending scenes, yet in most every battle there is some amusing incident. James Sisler was Colonel Jackson's brigadier quartermaster, and had charge of the trains and ordinance supplies. He recently related that at the close of the battle when they were on the retreat and in great confusion, he rode up to Colonel Jackson and asked him what he would do with the wagon train, and Jackson said "Damned if I know." Sisler said he then ordered the teamsters to turn their wagons, and retreat on the Lewisburg pike. He said in the confusion that the

team of General Echols' ordnance wagon, became frightened, and whirled around, breaking the tongue off the wagon. They then put some fence rails on the wagon to set it on fire, and he said for several years after the war people would come to gather up scattered lead over the fields.

Major Henry H. Withers, of the 10th West Virginia Infantry, was a brave and fearless fighter. At the battle of Cedar Creek, he was rallying his men and getting hot, he threw off his coat and having on a gray shirt got mixed up with some prisoners that were being taken to the rear, and was arrested for an enemy and taken some distance to the rear, before his identity was known. He fought with great bravery at Droop Mountain.

Dr. T. M. Harris, of Harrisville, W. Va., was a physician of note, and when the Civil War came on he recruited the 10th West Virginia Infantry Regiment and became its Colonel. He served with distinction through the war. He commanded a division in the campaign from Richmond to Appomattox. Our Chairman, Mr. Sutton, saw him win his star, under the immediate eye of General Grant, at Fort Gregg, in the final assault on the Confederate defense at Petersburg, Virginia.

Hamilton Griggs, a member of the 10th West Virginia Infantry, is authority for a story illustrating the coolness of Colonel Harris in battle and under heavy fire. While Colonel Harris was leading his regiment into position for the final charge at Droop Mountain he passed to a section so rough that he dismounted and was leading his horse. A bullet from the Confederate lines passed through the long, red beard then worn by the Colonel, cutting out a wisp. He stripped out the severed whiskers and as he dropped them to the ground, turned to Adjutant John Warnicke and said: "John, take my horse back to the rear; I'm afraid he'll get shot." Then he continued to lead the charge on foot.

Hon. Felix Sutton sent the following list of killed and wounded in the 10th West Virginia Volunteer Infantry.

Name	Rank	Co.	Remarks
James Pickens,	Private	A	Gunshot wound through left leg
Samuel Swecker,	Private	A	Gunshot wound through left leg
George Walton,	Private	A	Gunshot wound in knee joint, right side
Benj. Moore,	Private	C	Gunshot wound in left hip, ball retained

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Benj. Moore	Private	C	Gunshot wound in left hip, ball retained
Isaac Burkhammer	Private	C	Gunshot wound through left forearm
George Osborn	Corporal	C	Gunshot wound through right arm
Franklin Fisher	Private	D	Gunshot wound right thigh, middle third
John Queen	Private	D	Gunshot wound through left shoulder